CHINA.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

T
777
G1C6

III.—MISCELLANEOUS SERIES: No. 14.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

CHINESE COLLECTION OF EXHIBITS

FOR THE

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1884-5.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT
OF THE
INSPECTORATE GENERAL.

MDCCCLXXXIV.

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NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION, 1884-5.

CHINESE COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT: SIR ROBERT HART, K.C.M.G., Peking.

Commissioners for preparing Collection in China. .	E. B. DREW, Esq., Shanghai. F. E. WOODRUFF, Esq., Canton.
Commissioners at New Orleans	W. F. SPINNEY, Esq. J. NEUMANN, Esq.
Attendants	J. L. KNOEPFLER. TÊH AH-KEW. WANG CH'UN-LI.

NOTE.

Having been invited to take part in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition to be held in 1884–5 at New Orleans, the Chinese Government entrusted the matter to the Inspector General of Customs. It was found advisable in the present instance, owing in a measure to the shortness of time available and to impending international difficulties, to confine participation to the preparation of an Exhibit illustrative chiefly of the Cotton Industry, instead of including the entire range of the Industrial Arts in China, as was done on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The work was then placed in the hands of Mr. E. B. Drew, Customs Statistical Secretary, of making the collection from North and Central China, with Shanghai as the centre, and Mr. F. E. Woodruff, Commissioner of Customs, of forming the collection for South China, with Canton as the centre. Assistance was rendered also by the Commissioners of Customs at the ports of Hankow, Kiukiang, Ningpo, and Swatow. The pages which follow will be found to afford an Introduction descriptive of the Cotton Industry in China, succeeded by a Catalogue Proper—Part I and Part II—of the objects exhibited.

The articles contributed from Shanghai and other places in North or Central China are enumerated and described in Part I, and the labels on the articles themselves give the number, preceded by the letter S. (Shanghai). Similarly, the objects from Canton and South China are catalogued in Part II, and the labels on them give their number, preceded by the letter C. (Canton).

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Statistical Department,
Shanghai, *September* 1884.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, ETC.

1 *catty* = 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

1 *picul* = 100 catties = 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

1 *Hk. tael* = $1.36 American gold.
= 5*s.* 6½*d.* English money.

1,615 *cash* = 1 Haikwan tael.

1,188 ,, = 1 American gold dollar.

1 *mou* = almost exactly $\frac{1}{6}$th of an acre.*

1 *ts'un* = 1.41 inches.

1 *ch'ih* = 10 *ts'un* = 14.1 inches.

1 *chang* = 10 *ch'ih* = 100 *ts'un* = 141 inches.

* Not $\frac{1}{5}$th of an acre, as is stated erroneously on pp. ix and xi, below.

THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF COTTON IN CHINA.

An inquiry into the circumstances of the introduction of cotton into China leads to the conclusion that it was very gradual and proceeded by two distinct routes, viz., from India and the South into Kwangtung and Fukien by trading vessels; and from the West through the border provinces, principally Shênsi and Shansi. But long before cotton was a product of China, cotton thread and cotton fabrics were brought hither, either as tribute from the people of tributary regions or as an article of commerce. Some passages in the "Shu Ching" make mention of weaving-cotton being brought into China as tribute 2,200 years before Christ. Yet it must have been brought, or at any rate regarded by the Chinese, rather as a curiosity than a commodity in the production of which they might themselves engage; for 2,000 years later it appears not to have been planted in the Empire, unless we may believe that its introduction into the border provinces, so remote from the centres of government and civilisation, was not known or was not deemed of sufficient importance to justify the classifying of the cotton industry amongst the industries of the country for purposes of taxation. It seems to have got its first strong foothold in Kwangtung and to have spread thence into Fukien. The history of its introduction into the Kiangsu province is more definite. In A.D. 1364 an officer was appointed to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the provinces of Chêkiang, Kiangnan, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan, and Fukien. It was about this time that the cotton plant was first grown in the district of Wu-ni-ching, near Shanghai. The

people of the district were deeply indebted to a certain old lady named HUANG, who, if she did not actually initiate the practice of cotton planting there, at least taught them how to make their crop most profitable, by instructing them in the use of the flocking bow and the loom, and showing them how to weave fancy cloths and work coloured threads into patterns. These arts she had brought with her from the cotton-producing regions of Kwangtung. So highly were her services appreciated that after her death a temple was erected to her memory and the people worshipped before her image. Although we know so little of the history of the introduction of cotton, it is certain that it is now grown over a wider field than any other crop in China; north and south, east and west, there seems to be no one of the eighteen provinces where it is not produced to some extent. The most important cotton-producing regions, however, are in Kwangtung, Chêkiang, and Kiangsu provinces. Of these, Kiangsu is most celebrated both for the quantity and quality of the product. It forms the principal crop of the country in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, where the soil is a sandy alluvial and the land for miles around is perfectly flat.

Sowing takes place about the end of April, the ground having previously been broken up and manured. The tilling is done either with the three-pronged hoe or with a buffalo and plough. The plough is of the rudest and simplest construction, being little more than a crooked branch with a thin iron plate attached, which turns up the soil only 5 or 6 inches deep. These methods are rude and toilsome, and would not answer in any country where land is held in large tracts and where human labour is less plentiful. But here the soil is cultivated in small patches by petty farmers, who devote their own labour and that of all the available members of their families to the little spot which they can call their own, and which is seldom large enough to require hired labour to work it. By patient toil and incessant care they manage, even with their rude implements, to raise enough from an acre or two to supply the necessaries of life;

luxuries and even comforts are almost unknown to them. The constant drain on the land makes liberal manuring a necessity. The manures used for cotton are beancake (the residue of beans from which the oil has been pressed), night-soil, ashes, and a kind of compost, dredged from the bottoms of creeks and ponds, composed of the decayed roots of reeds and grass mixed with the soil washed down by the streams. It is common to plant a crop of rye or beans after the ripening of the cotton, and the stubble from this winter crop is turned into the ground and helps to fertilise it. The sowing of the cotton seed is generally done broadcast, but sometimes it is planted in regular rows. Four men, or rather four persons (for men, women, and children all work in the fields), can sow a *mou*—about one-fifth of an acre—a day, treading the seed well in with their feet. After the plants have sprung up they are carefully hoed and weeded, and if the seed has been sown broadcast, they are thinned out until they stand at intervals of about 15 inches. When the plants have reached the height of 18 inches the main stalk is often nipped off to strengthen the branches. Troublesome insects are destroyed and the plants carefully tended until they begin to flower, which takes place in August. There seems to be no insect peculiar to the cotton plant, but the same worm which destroys the beans also attacks the leaves of the cotton, and commits great ravages if not destroyed in time. The plantations are so small, however, that these pests are more easily destroyed than they could be were the farms on a larger scale. The flowers quickly drop off and the formation of the pod begins; but the plant goes on producing flowers and pods until the latter part of October. The pods are pendent, and the cotton is thus better protected from the rain than it is where they grow upright. They are gathered as fast as they burst (beginning about the end of August), all hands turning out for this work. A moderately wet summer and a dry autumn are the most favourable conditions for the production of a good crop. After the pods have opened, rains and high winds are much dreaded, as they cause the pods to

fall off and become ruined by the wet and mud. The cotton, as it is gathered, is spread daily in the sun on a platform of reeds raised a few feet from the ground, until thoroughly dried, when the process of separating the seeds begins. For this purpose a very cheap and simple, but effective, contrivance is employed. This consists of two horizontal rollers—one of wood, about 1½ inch in diameter, below and almost touching one of iron, ½ inch in diameter, and each about 18 inches long. The iron roller is made to revolve by a crank which a woman turns with one hand while she works the wooden roller with a treadle, and with the other hand feeds the cotton between the revolving rollers. The cleaned cotton passes through and the seeds drop out on the near side.

The farmers distinguish two kinds of white cotton and one of what we should term yellow, but which is called brown or purple by them, in contradistinction to the inferior qualities of white, viz., that damaged by rain or other causes and known on the market as yellow. The two kinds of white cotton are known as the White Seed and the Black Seed: the fibre of the latter is hard and tough, and although the *per-centage* ginned from the black seed is somewhat greater than from the white seed, this advantage does not compensate for its unsuitableness to the primitive appliances used in China for its manufacture; nor, furthermore, does the black seed yield so much oil as the white. The yellow species (*i.e.*, the "brown" or "purple," as the Chinese call it) is for the most part exported to the South, and is woven into yellow "Nankeens," where this material finds general favour. The yellow cotton is usually far inferior to the white varieties, so that its use is restricted to cloths which are to be dyed. The seeds of the yellow cotton are large, and the proportion of clean fibre yielded is only about 4 parts in 20, while other varieties yield 8 in 20. The pods of the Chinese cotton are smaller and the staple shorter than in American cotton.

The seeds, save such as are kept for next year's planting, are sold to the oil maker, who expresses the oil between two millstones, the upper one of which is turned by a bullock or a buffalo.

This oil is used for lighting purposes and for the manufacture of Chinese—often called India—ink, which is made from its thick black smoke. The residue of the cotton seeds, after the oil has been extracted, is used as fodder for cattle, and makes a good manure. The stalks of the cotton plant keep the farmer's family supplied with fuel for some time, and the ashes from them are also used for manuring the land.

The cotton thus cleaned of its seeds is ready for market. If the farmer has been moderately successful, he has gathered about 1½ piculs—or 200 lbs.—of seed cotton from each *mou*, or fifth of an acre, of land, yielding about 50 catties, or 67 lbs., of clean cotton. This cotton, if sold, will fetch on an average about *Hk.Tls.* 9.88 (say American gold $13.43) per picul. A fair-sized plantation contains about 8 *mou*, so that *Hk.Tls.* 39.50 may be taken to represent the annual return to the average petty farmer for the labour of himself and his household, and for his outlay for manure, etc. What he may add to this as the income from spinning and weaving does not properly belong to the profit of farming. He is often obliged to obtain an advance on his crop for living expenses, and for this he must pay 2 or 3 per cent. a month, which is not regarded as extravagant interest in China. His net return has to support perhaps a dozen persons, for there will be children and grandchildren, one or more of the married sons remaining on the farm. As we shall see, however, the farmer in most cases adds to the profits of farming the product of the labour of his household in spinning and weaving, and the joint return enables him to live very comfortably. The cleaned cotton, such as is not prepared and woven at home, is carried to market in baskets and bags and sold to the "flockers," or to dealers in raw cotton.

The dealers pack it tightly into hemp bags for transportation inland, or exportation. No compressing machinery is used in packing. The weight of the bags or bales varies, but is on the average about 120 catties. Although the production of cotton is common to all the provinces, it is only in two or three

that the amount produced is more than sufficient for local consumption. Thus, the Customs Returns show Raw Cotton as an export at Tientsin, Wuhu, Shanghai, and Ningpo only, while it figures as an import at all the other ports, with one or two exceptions. The amounts exported in 1883 through the Maritime Customs were :—

From Tientsin . .	piculs 7,694.	(Pechili province.)	
„ Wuhu . .	„ 5,748.	(Anhwei	„)
„ Shanghai . .	„ 300,423.	(Kiangsu	„)
„ Ningpo . .	„ 935.	(Chêkiang	„)

These figures do not include exports in native junks, which are very considerable from Ningpo and perhaps from Shanghai. It is apparent, then, that Kiangsu and Chêkiang are the only provinces where the cotton raised is so greatly in excess of local requirements as to form an important article of export. Of the export by foreign-type vessels (*i.e.*, all excepting native junks) from Shanghai in 1883, 23,844 piculs went to foreign countries, including 2,185 piculs to Hongkong; the remaining 276,579 piculs were carried to the other Chinese ports, notably Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, and Swatow, to supply local deficiencies. We must look upon cotton cultivation in China therefore as almost entirely an internal industry, and not, like the raising of tea and silk, as furnishing any considerable contribution to foreign commerce.

In speaking of manufactured cotton it is necessary to notice again the simplicity of methods, the absence of large establishments and labour-saving machinery. The great centres of industry in China get their title, not from the existence of vast factories, but from the congregation of a large number of small establishments, each employing a few workmen, or from the employment of the people, at their own houses, in a particular industry. The greater part of the cotton never leaves the farm where it is raised except in the shape of cloth, all the processes of cleaning, flocking, spinning, and weaving being gone through on the premises. What is not thus manufactured at home or

exported is sold to the "flockers," who separate its fibres and prepare it for spinning by the use of the *tan-hua kung-tzu*, or flocking bow. The string of the bow is sunk into a mass of cotton, some of which adheres to it. The string is beaten with a stick, and the vibrations cause the cotton to fly off in a light and fluffy state, its fibres well separated. These flocking establishments are very numerous in Shanghai, and for the most part employ only one or two men. A great deal of the cotton thus treated is used without further preparation in the manufacture of wadded clothing and bed-quilts, very important industries. Woollen cloth is made only to a very small extent in China, and its place is supplied by wadded clothing, consisting of an inner and outer facing of cotton cloth with a thick filling of cotton wool. This raiment supplies the necessary warmth, but from its thickness is extremely cumbersome. In cold weather the men and women present an exceptionally stout and burly appearance, and the little children are actually "as broad as they are long." The wadded quilts, of course, supply the place of woollen blankets, and are also used as mattresses, the sleeper lying between two of them.

The flocked cotton is also peddled out in small quantities to women in the towns and cities, who spin it at home, sometimes weaving it themselves and sometimes selling the thread to weavers. A catty of spinning cotton is bought for about 240 cash, and a catty of thread is sold for 360 cash. The whole of the cotton cloth with which the market is supplied and the millions clothed is thus made up of the numerous small contributions of individuals who have spun and woven it at their own homes. There seem to be no establishments, either large or small, for spinning or weaving, the only approach to such being where two or three families join their labour and divide the product. After the cotton is flocked it is worked into light rolls about half an inch in diameter by the use of a small, flat piece of board with a handle, which is passed back and forth over the cotton on a table. Three of these rolls are held between the fingers of

the spinner and spun off on to three spindles worked by a strap running over the spinning wheel. The wheel is of wood, about 2 feet in diameter, and is worked by a rude treadle. The thread thus made is used for weaving; sewing thread is made by twisting three of these together. The thread for the warp is sized with flour paste sometimes before and sometimes after it is stretched on the loom. The weaving machinery is on the same primitive scale as that used in all the other processes. It is entirely of wood, and roughly dressed wood at that. The batten is of delicate strips of bamboo, which is tough enough to serve its purpose very well. The shuttle is thrown back and forth by hand and caught in the hand at each end as it comes out. A skilled and active worker can weave as much as 4 *chang* of cloth in a day, but the average product is not more than 2½ or 3 *chang* a day for each hand employed. The cloth is generally woven in lengths of 18, 20, and 22 *ch'ih*, and is 12 *ts'un* in width; but different lengths and widths can be made if necessary. It is sold for from 25 to 50 cash per *ch'ih*, according to fineness of texture. The fabrics produced from cotton alone are not of very many different kinds, the differences in the native cloths being generally in texture and dimensions rather than the result of separate and distinct processes of manufacture. The use of different coloured threads, the mixing of colours, and the working of different patterns all assist in increasing the variety. There is, too, a kind of diagonal cloth, and a kind which is scraped with a knife to give it a fuzzy appearance.

The cloth which is made at the farm-houses is either taken to town and sold or is bought up by travelling traders, who pay for it either with money or fancy wares. Some of the cloth is made up into garments just as it comes from the loom, but most of it goes to the dye-houses; and it is here that we first see the cotton in the hands of craftsmen who do their work in establishments of some size. In some of the dye-houses as many as 40 men are employed. There are some establishments devoted to dyeing red, some to dyeing blue, and others again to

bleaching white. Perhaps nine-tenths of the cloth is dyed blue, this being the cheapest colour. The cloth having been first sized with paste is soaked in vats 5 or 6 feet deep, containing the dyeing substance, being passed from vat to vat into stronger and stronger solutions. It is afterwards put into a wooden tub over a fire and heated, to fix the colour. Figure-dyeing is done by tracing the figures on the cloth and covering the parts of the cloth which are within the figures with a paste made of ashes and flour mixed with glue and alum. The piece is then steeped in the dye without affecting the parts covered with the paste, which is afterwards scraped off. Cloth is printed from wooden blocks on which have been cut figures of men and women, birds and beasts, landscapes, etc. Stencil plates are also used, and the dye applied with a brush. The substances most used in dyeing are indigo for blue; nutgalls and a species of cone-shaped fruit called the *hua kuo,* or flower fruit, for black; safflower and sapanwood for red; turmeric for yellow.

Besides the manufacture of cloth, bed quilts, and wadded clothing, there are many smaller industries in which cotton is employed. Such are the making of pouches, girdles, handkerchiefs, tape, string, braid, cords of all sizes, lampwick, bed canopies, table-cloths, cash bags, artificial flowers, sashes, felt (from old rags), and various fancy articles, which, taken in the aggregate, furnish employment to many hands. The cash bags are woven from very large and strong threads and resemble canvas.

A comparison of Chinese cotton cloth with foreign fabrics results not altogether in favour of the latter. It is to be expected, from the roughness of the machinery and the primitive methods employed here, that the threads should be less even and the weaving less regular; and in fineness of texture and smoothness of surface the foreign cloth is certainly superior. In stability, however, the native fabric is far ahead of the common foreign piece goods. The first cost of English shirtings and *T*-cloths is less than that of native cloth, but if the relative

lengths of time which the two kinds will last be considered, it is doubtful which would prove the cheaper.

Foreign cotton goods are used by the well-to-do and the poorer classes for two distinct reasons. The former use the finer and more costly kinds because they are superior in appearance to the native cloth; and the poor buy the common shirtings because the state of their finances makes it easier for them to purchase these than the Chinese fabric, even though they may have to replace their garments twice as often. To what extent foreign cotton goods take the place of the native may be inferred from the following figures, taken from the Customs Trade Returns for 1883:—

IMPORT of COTTON PIECE GOODS from FOREIGN COUNTRIES for the Year 1883.

	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Pieces.	*Hk.Tls.*
Grey Shirtings	4,417,235	5,961,669
White Shirtings	1,585,867	2,616,470
T-Cloths	2,797,265	2,857,153
Dyed Shirtings	113,974	139,289
Drills	500,884	1,125,592
Sheetings	840,534	1,965,197
Turkey Red Cloths	350,700	446,630
Jeans and Twills	319,950	521,265
Chintzes, Cotton Prints, etc.	227,625	255,346
Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins	100,463	67,587
Velvets, Velveteens, Fustians	27,198	123,740
Other kinds	218,163	478,479
TOTAL	11,499,858	16,553,417

Besides this total of 11,499,858 pieces of various cotton goods, there were imported 362,359 dozens of cotton handkerchiefs. Taking the population of China at the low estimate of 250,000,000, it will be seen that the foreign cottons cannot

yet have made any considerable headway against the native cloth, nor do they form so important a part in the clothing of the people as the figures of the table—taken without reference to the immense population—would seem to indicate. This statement is only slightly modified by the fact that woollen piece goods, which to some extent take the place of wadded cotton clothes, were imported to the amount of 512,572 pieces, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 3,875,884, during the year, together with 5,746 pairs of blankets, worth *Hk.Tls.* 17,175. The popularity of the native-made fabric is shown by the fact that cotton yarn and thread to the extent of 228,006 piculs, valued at *Hk.Tls.* 5,241,994 (American gold $7,129,112), were imported from England and India during the year 1883, to be woven on the native looms.

It may not be out of place to refer here to a fabric which is peculiar to China and in the hot season is used very largely in preference to cotton cloth. This is the 夏布 *(hsia pu)*, or summer cloth, known in English as grasscloth. It is woven from the fibres of several different plants having the general characteristics of hemp. The one most commonly used is the *Urtica nivea*. The cloths woven from these plants are of all degrees of fineness, but are divided into the two general classes of coarse and fine grasscloth. The coarser kinds are cheap, and are much used by the poor people in the summer, being of very open texture and exceedingly durable. The finer qualities make the long, white summer gowns of the well-to-do classes. They resemble fine muslin, but are much stronger and more durable. Some of the finest samples contain 100 threads to the inch.

As one would naturally suppose, the establishment at Shanghai of spinning and weaving factories for manufacturing the native cotton with foreign machinery has been long discussed and twice attempted. About four years ago a company was formed in which Chinese alone were interested, the projectors having obtained from the Government special privileges amounting to a monopoly in the manufacture of textile fabrics with foreign machinery. The capital was all subscribed and paid up;

a competent agent was sent to the United States to obtain machinery especially adapted to the working of the short staple cotton; land was procured, and the work of building commenced. Meanwhile, however, owing—it is stated—to faults in management, there was soon an empty treasury and an unfinished work. The machinery arrived and was stored in warehouses, where it still lies. No steps are likely to be taken for the resuscitation of this enterprise for some time to come. The history of the second attempt is shorter still. It was proposed to start a mill for spinning only, and a company was formed for the purpose, in which foreign as well as native capital was to be employed. The stock was all subscribed for and the first instalment paid, but the new company met with so much opposition from the one already started that they were forced to give up the enterprise, and the money was returned in full to subscribers. The rivalry of the new company was not reasonably to be feared, however, since they proposed to carry on spinning only; though it may have been suspected that they intended to extend their business after obtaining a foothold. Thus all attempts so far have failed; but such a field for the profitable employment of capital is not likely to be long neglected, after general business becomes better and money more plentiful in China than is the case at the present time.

SHANGHAI, *September* 1884.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

CHINA SECTION.

Part I.

CATALOGUE OF THE SHANGHAI COLLECTION.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
1	1 set Lanterns (4)	六角龍頭大玻璃燈	Kwangtung, Canton
2	1 „ „ (4)	四方玻璃燈	„ „
3	1 „ „ (4)	六角絹畫竹燈	Kiangsu, Shanghai
4	1 „ „ (4)	四方絹畫竹燈	„ „
5	1 „ „ (4)	扇面絹畫竹燈	„ „
6	1 pair Banners	旗	„ „
7	1 „ „	„	„ „
8	1 „ Scrolls	對聯	„ „
9	1 „ „	„	„ „
10	1 „ „	„	„ „

Province and Town.		Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.		Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
廣東	廣州	25.38	18.66	...	...	Glass partly frosted, wooden frames, six-sided.
,,	,,	7.70	5.66	...	...	Same as the preceding, but square.
江蘇	上海	4.08	3.00	...	...	Bamboo frames filled in with silk gauze, hand painted, six-sided.
,,	,,	4.08	3.00	...	...	Same as the preceding, but square.
,,	,,	4.08	3.00	...	...	Same as the preceding, but fan-shaped.
,,	,,	2.26	1.66	...	...	大清國, "The Great and Pure Empire." "The Great and Pure" is the name of the present dynasty ruling China; applied also to the nation.
,,	,,	2.26	1.66	...	...	賽奇棉花大會, "The Great Cotton Exposition."
,,	,,	2.18	1.60	...	...	超及春雲潔垂明月;道承家澤文蔚國華, "As from far beyond the clouds in spring the moon with liquid refulgence shines; [so the lustre of] a proper observance of what is right [is reflected upon] our country and our literature [causing both to] flourish." Written in a style called *liu ch'ao*, or six dynasties. Peculiar to the six dynasties preceding the Posterior *Liang*, A.D. 907.
,,	,,	2.90	2.13	...	...	寶藏聿興順時樂利;珍奇咸萃際會臚歡, "A goodly store of riches renders one's days happy and [further] gain easy; the collection of rare and precious things [at this Exposition] causes all who see it to express their delight." Written in the *chuan* character, called by foreigners the seal character. It is the most ancient style of writing, and came after the picture hieroglyphics. Books are not printed in it, its use being limited to seals, inscriptions, and ornamental writing.
,,	,,	2.90	2.13	...	...	振作猷爲聲聞萬國;敷宣利澤福應四時, "The prompt and energetic execution of a wise design

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
11	1 pair Scrolls	對聯	Kiangsu, Shanghai
12	1 „ „	„	„ „
13	1 pair Porcelain Vases.....	磁花瓶	Kiangsi, Kingtêchên
14	Porcelain Vase	„	„ „
15	1 pair Porcelain Vases	„	„ „
16	1 „ „ Garden Seats	磁鼓	„ „
17	6 Porcelain Figures	磁人	„ „
18	1 pair Porcelain Garden Seats	磁鼓	„ „
19	6 Porcelain Figures	磁人	„ „
20	1 pair Porcelain Garden Seats	磁鼓	„ „
21	6 Porcelain Figures.....	磁人	„ „
22	6 pairs Porcelain Garden Seats	磁鼓	„ „
23	1 pair Porcelain Umbrella Stands.....	磁傘擱	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Remarks.
					is known to all nations; its beneficent results extend to all, and happiness follows as the seasons come round." Written in the *li* character, or style of official attendants. When first introduced, used for engrossing documents; now employed occasionally in prefaces and inscriptions.
江蘇 上海	6.34	4.66	...	...	居珍品以阜財交通上國. 開賽奇之大會利溥羣黎, "The gathering together here of rare things will bring about intercourse with foreign nations and increase the wealth of China. The result of this great Exposition will be immense advantages to the Black-haired Race." Written in the *k'ai* character, or pattern style. It is the common form of calligraphy, and all public documents are drawn up in it. No one can claim scholarship who cannot write it neatly and correctly.
,, ,,	5.25	3.86	...	...	盛舉宏開珍奇畢集; 匠心獨運中外咸欽, "In an exhibition where all things of rarity are brought together, the ingenuity of the workman draws forth the admiration of all beholders." Written in the same form of character as the preceding, but in a more free style.
江西 景德鎮	18.13	13.33	...	...	
,, ,,	9.97	7.33	...	...	
,, ,,	22.66	16.66	...	...	
,, ,,	9.52	7.00	...	...	
,, ,,	2.26	1.66	...	...	
,, ,,	9.52	7.00	...	...	
,, ,,	2.26	1.66	...	...	
,, ,,	9.52	7.00	...	...	
,, ,,	2.26	1.66	...	...	
,, ,,	21.76	16.00	...	...	
,, ,,	4.98	3.66	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
24	1 pair Porcelain Vases.....	磁花瓶	Kiangsi, Kingtêchên
25	1 „ „ Jars.....	磁罐	„ „
26	1 „ „ Vases.....	磁花瓶	„ „
27	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
28	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
29	4 pairs „ „	磁扁壺	„ „
30	2 Porcelain Plates	磁盤	„ „
31	4 pairs Porcelain Cuspidores	磁痰盂	„ „
32	1 pair Porcelain Flower Pots.....	磁花盆	„ „
33	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
34	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
35	1 „ „ Bowls.....	磁蓋缸	„ „
36	10 Porcelain Plates	磁盤	„ „
37	1 pair Bamboo Hat Stands.....	竹帽架	Kiangsu, Kiating ...
38	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
39	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
40	1 „ „ Vases for Pencils.....	竹筆筒	„ „ ...
41	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
42	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
43	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
44	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
45	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
46	Bamboo Vase for Pencils.....	„	„ „ ...
47	1 pair Bamboo Vases for Pencils.....	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk.Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
江西 景德鎮	9.06	6.66	...	...	
,, ,,	4.53	3.33	...	...	
,, ,,	4.53	3.33	...	...	
,, ,,	3.27	2.33	...	...	
,, ,,	2.72	2.00	...	...	
,, ,,	5.44	4.00	...	...	Shaped somewhat similar to a pilgrim's flagon. Used by Chinese for paper pipe-lights, and hung against the wall.
,, ,,	8.16	6.00	...	...	
,, ,,	9.06	6.66	...	...	
,, ,,	4.53	3.33	...	...	
,, ,,	4.08	3.00	...	...	
,, ,,	3.27	2.00	...	...	
,, ,,	4.08	3.00	...	...	
,, ,,	13.60	10.00	...	...	
江蘇 嘉定	3.62	2.66	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	1.02	0.75	...	...	
,, ,,	1.81	1.33	...	...	
,, ,,	1.81	1.33	...	...	
,, ,,	1.46	1.06	...	...	
,, ,,	0.87	0.64	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
48	1 pair Bamboo Vases for Pencils.....	竹筆筒	Kiangsu, Kiating ...
49	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
50	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
51	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
52	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
53	1 „ „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
54	Bamboo Vase for Pencils	„	„ „ ...
55	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
56	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
57	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
58	1 box Bamboo Forfeit Tablets	竹酒令筒	„ „ ...
59	Bamboo Feather Case.....	竹藍翎筒	„ „ ...
60	„ „	竹花翎筒	„ „ ...
61	„ „	„	„ „ ...
62	„ Bead Box.....	竹朝珠盒	„ „ ...
63	„ Seal „	竹圖書盒	„ „ ...
64	„ Tray	竹都盛盤	„ „ ...
65	„ „	„	„ „ ...
66	5 Bamboo Paper Weights	竹壓書板	„ „ ...
67	2 „ Pencil Rests.....	竹筆架盤	„ „ ...
68	4 „ Hand „	竹手擱	„ „ ...
69	2 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
江蘇 嘉定	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	1.02	0.75	...	...	
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.27	0.20	...	...	
,, ,,	0.14	0.10	...	...	
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.44	0.32	...	...	
,, ,,	1.09	0.80	...	...	Used at drinking bouts. On each tablet a few words are written, denoting peculiarities in individuals; these are drawn, and the unlucky or lucky one whose case it meets pays the penalty by drinking either one or as many cups of wine as have been previously agreed upon.
,, ,,	1.01	0.74	...	...	Used for peacocks' feathers, the insignia of official hats.
,, ,,	0.58	0.43	...	...	The same as the preceding, but used for the smaller feather.
,, ,,	0.58	0.43	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.09	0.80	...	...	For beads or necklaces worn by officials.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	
,, ,,	0.58	0.43	...	...	
,, ,,	0.94	0.69	...	...	
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	For resting the wrist on while writing.
,, ,,	0.87	0.64	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
70	2 Bamboo Task Scorers.....	竹書篇	Kiangsu, Kiating ...
71	2 „ Needle Cases.....	竹線板	„ „ ...
72	3 „ Paper Knives.....	竹紙刀	„ „ ...
73	4 „ „ Knife Cases.....	竹紙刀筒	„ „ ...
74	5 „ Spectacle Cases.....	竹眼鏡套	„ „ ...
75	2 pairs Bamboo Scissors	竹剪刀	„ „ ...
76	Series of Pictures (20) illustrating Cotton Cultivation and Fabrication.	種棉花織布各法則全圖二十幅	„ Shanghai
	MODELS :—		
77	Farmhouse.....	農人房屋	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
78	Cotton Gin, with figure of boy working it.	夾棉子器	„ „ ...
79	Flocking Bow, with figure of man working it.	彈花弓	„ „ ...
80	Cotton Spinning Machine, with figure of woman spinning.	紡車	„ „ ...
81	Cotton Spinning Machine	„	Kiangsu, Shanghai
82	Machine (with figures) for preparing Yarn previous to placing in the loom.	牽紗床	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
83	Loom, with figure of woman at work.	布機	„ „ ...
84	Machine for reeling Thread, with figure of girl at work.	搖紗車	„ „ ...

Province and Town.		Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.		Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
江蘇	嘉定	0.07	0.05	...	...	Used by students for checking their tasks.
,,	,,	0.22	0.16	...	...	Used also for winding thread on.
,,	,,	0.44	0.32	...	...	
,,	,,	1.81	1.33	...	...	
,,	,,	1.81	1.33	...	...	
,,	,,	0.36	0.27	...	...	For cutting fresh flowers.
,,	上海	111.52	82.00	...	...	(1) Tilling; (2) Sowing; (3) Weeding; (4) Fertilising; (5) The Farmer's Inspection; (6) Gathering; (7) Uprooting the Stalks; (8) Drying; (9) Separating the different Qualities; (10) Ginning; (11) Selling and Packing; (12) Flocking; (13) Preparing Flocked Cotton for Spinning; (14) The Spinning Machine; (15) Reeling Yarn; (16) Preparing Yarn for the Loom; (17) The Loom; (18) Agent Buying Cloth from Country People; (19) Packing Cloth; (20) Cloth Store; Country Women Selling Cloth.
浙江	甯波	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	On an average, one man can flock 20 catties, or 27 lbs., of cotton a day.
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	Used for making cotton yarn.
江蘇	上海	...	...	...	...	The same as the above, by which three threads can be reeled by one person. The inventor of this machine, a woman named Huang, who lived during the Ming dynasty, was apotheosised for her ingenuity, and a temple dedicated to her memory stands in Shanghai.
浙江	甯波	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	The reeling process as illustrated here follows the spinning of the yarn, after which it is stretched on apparatus No. 82, previous to being placed in the loom.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
	MODELS—*cont.*		
85	Glazing Apparatus.....	輾布石車	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
86	Cotton Press	打包架	Kiangsu, Shanghai
87	Endless-chain Pump.....	牛水車	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
88	,, ,, ...	人水車	,, ,, ...
89	Country Man carrying Cotton to Market.	農人挑花上市	,, ,, ...
90	Peddler with Pack	背貨藍搖鼓上市人	,, ,, ...
91	Inland-water Junk : Chêkiang province.	甯紹內河船	,, ,, ...
92	Sea-going Junk, Cotton laden : Fukien province.	福建海船	,, ,, ...
93	Literatus writing, with an Abacus by him.	代筆先生	,, ,, ...
94	Baby (Girl) in chair, with toys ; common life.	女孩坐竹欄椅	,, ,, ...
95	Baby (Boy) standing ; common life	男孩閒立	,, ,, ...
96	Mandarin (with paraphernalia), in winter attire.	公服官長	,, ,, ...

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
浙江 甯波	...	...	...	...	The material having been tightly rolled, the roller is removed and placed on a block of granite, on to which the block, V-shaped, is tilted and worked by the feet of a man, who steadies himself by the two lateral bars.
江蘇 上海	...	...	...	...	The dimensions of this press when in use are 8 feet high, 6 feet long, and 2 feet 8 inches broad. The pressing is done by a man dropping into the sack as the cotton is placed in it, and, by a succession of bounds, reducing it to its narrowest limits possible. Having no proper machinery for carding, cotton pressed by any great power would find no favour with the Chinese.
浙江 甯波	...	...	...	...	Worked by an ox or water-buffalo.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	Worked by men or boys, who, steadying themselves by the upper bar, tread the hobs on the lower beam.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	The pack is a number of boxes fitting on to each other. The wares consist entirely of cloth and haberdashery. In his hand the peddler carries a small rattle, by which he signals his presence as he passes along the street.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	The abacus, or reckoning board, is indispensable in all calculations made by Chinese; and in its absence a substitution based on its decimal principle, with the beads represented by copper cash, pieces of paper, or sticks, is resorted to. The two beads on one side of the bar, which traverse it longitudinally, represent five each; the five on the lower division stand for units.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	PLACE OF PRODUCTION— Name in English.
	MODELS—*cont.*		
97	Buddhist Priest, in winter attire...	受戒僧人	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
98	Bride, in wedding garments	冠袍新嫁娘	„ „ ...
99	Idol.....	神像	„ „ ...
100	Widow, in full mourning; common life.	喪服寡婦	„ „ ...
101	Boards for stamping Cotton Cloth; 11 specimens.	印布花板	Kiangsu, Shanghai
102	Stencil Parchment Sheets for Printing; 9 specimens.	印布挖花紙模	„ „
103	Hoe.....	鋤頭	„ „
104	Pick Hoe.....	鉄耙	„ „
105	White Cotton, without Seed, 1st Quality	頂高白花	„ „
106	„ „ „ „ 2nd „	二等白花	„ „
107	„ „ „ „ 3rd „	三等白花	„ „
108	Yellow „ „ „ 1st „	頭等黃花	„ „
109	„ „ „ „ 2nd „	二等黃花	„ „

Province and Town.		Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.		Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
浙江 甯波		...	...	...	...	The branded spots which adorn the front portion of his cranium are evidence of his having taken the necessary vows, each of which is impressed on his memory by this fiery ordeal. Their presence entitles him to admittance to all Buddhistic monasteries, and gives him a claim to food and lodging therein.
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	
,,	,,	...	...	...	...	The use of the stick, which is adorned with small pieces of white paper and is supposed to support her tottering frame, is restricted to 49 days from her husband's decease, during which time, her grief being so intense, she takes but little nourishment. This attire is only worn when following the remains to the place where they are to be deposited previous to final interment, which may be a year or years after.
江蘇 上海		16.00	12.00	...	...	The tedious process employed in the use of these boards is sufficient indication of the industry of the Chinese people. Placing the surface of the cloth, which is to be the face, on the board, a tough piece of bamboo is employed in rubbing over the cloth till the impression is shown through; the colouring is then lightly and frequently applied with a hair brush to the portions requiring it, each application being followed by frequent rubbings.
,,	,,	4.53	3.33	...	...	*See* note, p. 30.
,,	,,	0.27	0.20	...	...	
,,	,,	0.68 ℔ *picul.*	0.50 ℔ *picul.*	...	...	
,,	,,	15.06	11.08	...	...	
,,	,,	13.85	10.14	...	...	
,,	,,	12.63	9.29	...	...	
,,	,,	7.75	5.70	...	...	From the same plant as the preceding, but depreciates because soiled.
	,,	6.81	5.01	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
110	White Cotton, flocked, 1st Quality	彈熟白花	Kiangsu, Shanghai
111	Brown „ „	彈熟紫花	„ „
112	White Seed Cotton	帶白子白花	„ „
113	Black „ „	帶墨子白花	„ „
114	Yellow „ „	帶黃子紫花	„ „
115	Black „ „	帶墨子白花	Hupeh, Hankow ...
116	Yellow „ „	帶黃子紫花	„ „ ...
117	White Cotton, without Seed.....	白花	„ „ ...
118	Brown „ „ „	紫花	„ „ ...
119	White Cotton Seed, White	白花白子	Kiangsu, Shanghai
120	„ „ „ Black.....	白花墨子	„ „
121	Brown „ „	紫花黃子	„ „
122	Cotton Pods, opened.....	棉花花	„ „
123	Cotton Seed Oil	棉子油	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
	₱ *picul.*	₱ *picul.*			
江蘇 上海	16.84	12.38	...	...	
〃 〃	14.32	10.53	...	...	From this cotton, called purple or brown by Chinese, is manufactured the material of a yellowish-brown colour which in the early days of foreign intercourse with China received the name of "nankeen," and which has since almost become the generic term of all undyed cotton cloth of Chinese make. It is said that immersion in log-wood dye produces no change in its colour, while white cotton undergoes a transition to violet. Grown in small quantities in the northern provinces.
〃 〃	3.67	2.72	...	...	Averages 34 per cent. net after ginning.
〃 〃	4.22	3.10	...	...	〃 37 〃 〃 〃 〃
〃 〃	3.36	2.47	...	...	〃 34 〃 〃 〃 〃
湖北 漢口	5.47	4.02	...	...	The same as No. 113.
〃 〃	10.10	7.43	...	...	The same as No. 114. Grown sparsely in Hupeh province.
〃 〃	15.25	11.21	...	...	
〃 〃	15.91	11.70	...	...	
江蘇 上海	0.42	0.31	...	...	
〃 〃	0.42	0.31	...	...	
〃 〃	0.42	0.31	...	...	
〃 〃	...	...	...	...	
〃 〃	5.44	4.00	...	...	In expressing cotton seed oil the seed is first crushed under a heavy stone block of about 7 feet in diameter, which is turned by a buffalo and worked on a stone of similar dimensions; the pulp is then steamed in wicker baskets, each of which holds a quantity sufficient to make one cake; it is then placed in a bamboo hoop and stamped down with the feet, and a little chopped straw is scattered on top to prevent agglomeration when the next is placed on it. Fifteen or twenty cakes are thus built up, and the whole laid lengthwise in a wooden trough and tightly wedged up with hard-wood, the main wedge being finally inserted and driven home with a heavy stone hammer, the oil passing out through a hole at the bottom of the trough into a receptacle. From good, fresh, white seed 6 per cent. is expressed, while old seed yields only 3 per cent. Black seed is not in favour, owing to its toughness and small yield; yellow or brown cotton seed is so rare that, though considered inferior to white, it is mixed with the latter, and passes unnoticed. Cotton seed oil, after being clarified or strained through silk pongee, is used for adulterating bean oil; for lighting purposes it is unpopular owing to the quantity of smoke it throws off; mixed with tobacco, it is said to be an excellent remedy for skin diseases in cattle.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
124	Cotton Seedcake.....	棉子餅	Kiangsu, Shanghai
125	Beancake	荳餅	Shêngking, N'chwang
126			
127	Steelyard	秤	Kiangsu, Shanghai
128	„	„	„ „
129	„	„	„ „
130	"Encyclopædia of Agriculture," 24 vols.	農政全書	„ „
131	3 Cloth Bags	收花口袋	„ „
132	1 piece Plain Cloth	光漂白扣布	„ Sungkiang
133	1 „ „ „	浦東稀布	„ Shanghai
134	1 „ „ „	紫花標布	„ Sungkiang
135	1 „ „ „	光紫標布	„ „
136	1 „ „ „	紫花浦東稀布	„ Shanghai
137	1 „ „ „	紫花土布	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
138	1 „ „ „	本色標布	Kiangsu, Sungkiang
139	1 „ „ „	浦東稀布	„ Shanghai
140	1 „ „ „	西青布	Chêkiang, Hangchow
141	1 „ „ „	車扣稀布	Kiangsu, Shanghai

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
江蘇 上海	0.45 ₱ *picul.*	0.33 ₱ *picul.*	...			...		Actual cash transactions seldom take place in the purchase of this commodity, a system of barter being generally followed. Farmers bringing the seed to oil factories receive in exchange an equal weight of seedcake, which they use for feeding cattle, and in some parts of the Kiangsu province for manuring millet and sugar-cane.
盛京 牛莊	0.90 ₱ *picul.*	0.66 ₱ *picul.*	...			...		Residue of beans and peas after the oil has been expressed; used chiefly as a manure, also as fodder for cattle.
江蘇 上海	0.50	0.37	...			...		Will weigh 1 picul 7 catties=143 lbs.
,, ,,	0.15	0.11	...			...		,, 25 catties=33⅓ lbs.
,, ,,	0.11	0.08	...			...		,, 14 ,, =19⅔ lbs.
,, ,,	1.31	0.96	...			...		This is one of the most exhaustive works on agriculture in the Chinese language; it is divided into 60 chapters, is illustrated with wood etchings, and each chapter treats of a particular subject. The author was Hsu Kuang-ch'i, of the Ming dynasty, who lived in Shanghai.
,, ,,	0.14	0.10	...			...		Used by women for gathering cotton in.
,, 松江	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	0	9½	For making wearing apparel. Bleached and glazed.
,, 上海	0.54	0.40	1	9	5	1	1½	For making wearing apparel. Bleached.
,, 松江	0.40	0.30	1	6	0	1	0	Usually called "nankeens;" manufactured from *tzŭ* or brown cotton.
,, ,,	0.40	0.30	1	6	0	1	0	The same as the preceding, but glazed.
,, 上海	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	1	2	Of coarser quality than the two preceding kinds; unglazed.
湖北 漢陽	1.17	0.85	3	9	0	1	1½	Of still coarser quality than the preceding.
江蘇 松江	0.38	0.27	1	6	0	0	9½	For making wearing apparel.
,, 上海	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	1	2	Coarser than the preceding, but has same use.
浙江 杭州	0.37	0.27	2	1	0	1	1	For sacking and lining.
江蘇 上海	0.65	0.48	2	2	0	1	5	,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
142	1 piece Plain Cloth.....	崇明大布	Kiangsu, Ts'ungming
143	1 „ „ „	土布	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
144	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
145	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
146	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
147	1 „ „ „	漂白京庄	Kiangsu, Soochow...
148	1 „ „ „	本色京庄	„ „ ...
149	1 „ „ „	小西青布	Chêkiang, Hangchow
150	1 „ „ „	本震布	Kiangsu, Soochow...
151	1 „ „ „	粗土布	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
152	1 „ Imitation Lamb-skin.....	織絨	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
153	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
154	1 piece Dyed Cloth	斗紋布蝦青	Kiangsu, Shanghai
155	1 „ „ „	„ 深藍	„ „
156	1 „ „ „	„ 老蝦青	„ „
157	1 „ „ „	„ 老綠	„ „
158	1 „ „ „	„ 元色	„ „
159	1 „ „ „	„ 白灰	„ „
160	1 „ „ „	„ 青灰	„ „
161	1 „ „ „	光扣布湖色	„ „
162	1 „ „ „	扣布紅宗色	„ „
163	1 „ „ „	扣布深綠	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
江蘇 崇明	0.90	0.66	5	3	0	1	1½	For sacking and lining.
湖北 漢陽	0.45	0.33	3	5	0	1	1	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.45	0.33	3	5	0	1	1½	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.45	0.33	3	5	0	1	1	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	3	8	0	1	2	For making wearing apparel.
江蘇 蘇州	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Bleached. Used for funeral decorations.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Unbleached. For same use.
浙江 杭州	0.33	2.24	1	9	0	0	8½	For lining and cleaning purposes.
江蘇 蘇州	0.83	0.61	3	0	0	1	7	For sacking.
浙江 甯波	0.10	0.07	1	3	6	0	8½	For sacking and towelling.
湖北 漢陽	0.69	0.51	2	2	0	1	0	All cotton.
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	1	4	0	1	0	A little coarser than the preceding.
江蘇 上海	0.92	0.68	3	2	0	0	9	Slatish-blue; figured. Used principally for the long gowns worn by men.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Dark blue; figured.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Lighter blue than the preceding; figured.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Dark green; figured.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Black; figured.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Grey; figured.
,, ,,	0.97	0.72	3	2	0	0	9	Slate; figured.
,, ,,	0.56	0.41	1	6	0	0	8½	Turquoise blue; glazed. Used principally for making women's socks.
,, ,,	0.50	0.68	1	8	0	0	8½	Violet. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.61	0.45	1	8	0	0	8	Pea green. The process of dyeing enhances its value. The cloth, while still wet with the dye, is laid on a surface and exposed to the night air of early winter, and the frost, chemically affecting it, causes the colour to become lighter on one side than on the other. Clothing for women and children.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—	
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.	
164	1 piece Dyed Cloth	扣布宗色	Kiangsu, Sungkiang	
165	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 大紅	,,	,,
166	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光扣布深綠	,,	,,
167	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 天青	,,	,,
168	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	扣布元色	,,	,,
169	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,,	,,
170	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光扣布天青	,,	,,
171	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 深藍	,,	,,
172	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 藍	,,	,,
173	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月白	,,	,,
174	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 深青	,,	,,
175	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 藍	,,	,,
176	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月白	,,	,,
177	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 淺月白	,,	,,
178	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	扣布灰色	,,	,,
179	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 青灰	,,	,,
180	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光扣布湖綠	,,	,,
181	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 果綠	,,	,,
182	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光浦東稀布藍	,,	Shanghai
183	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光浦東稀布魚肚白	,,	,,
184	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	光浦東稀布淺魚肚白	,,	,,
185	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	浦東稀布深藍	,,	,,
186	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 藍	,,	,,
187	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月白	,,	,,

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.*	Length. *Ch'ih.*	Length. *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.*	Width. *Ts'un.*	Remarks.
江蘇 松江	0.64	0.47	1	9	0	0	9	Violet. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	1	6	0	0	8	Red. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.43	0.32	1	6	0	0	8	Pea green. Clothing for women and children. The same as No. 163, but glazed.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	0	8½	Dark violet; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	0	9	Black. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	0	8	Black. Clothing for both sexes. Finer than the preceding.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	0	9	Dark violet; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.49	0.36	1	7	0	0	9	Dark blue; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.49	0.36	1	7	0	0	9	The same as the preceding, but lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.49	0.36	1	7	0	0	9	The same as the preceding, but still lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	1	9	0	0	9	Dark violet; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	0	9	Blue; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	0	9	The same, but lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	0	9	The same, but still lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	1	9	0	0	9	Grey. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	1	9	0	0	9	Slatish-blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	9	0	0	9	Light green; glazed and then scraped. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	9	0	0	9	The same, but of darker colour.
,, 上海	0.67	0.49	2	0	0	1	2	Blue; glazed and then scraped. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.84	0.62	2	1	0	1	2	The same, but lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.67	0.49	2	0	0	1	2	The same, but with the faintest tinge of blue.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	1	7	0	1	1	Dark blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	1	7	0	1	1	The same, but lighter in colour.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	1	7	0	1	1	The same, but still lighter in colour.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
188	1 piece Dyed Cloth.....	浦東稀布深藍	Kiangsu, Shanghai
189	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 藍	,, ,,
190	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月白	,, ,,
191	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 元色	,, ,,
192	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
193	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 深青	,, ,,
194	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
195	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 天青	,, ,,
196	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月藍	,, ,,
197	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 桃紅	,, ,,
198	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 綠	,, ,,
199	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 香色	,, ,,
200	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 湖綠	,, ,,
201	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 深湖綠	,, ,,
202	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 果綠	,, ,,
203	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 墨灰	,, ,,
204	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 蝦青	,, ,,
205	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	標布深藍	,, ,,
206	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 藍	,, ,,
207	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 月白	,, ,,
208	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 淺宗	,, ,,
209	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 秋香	,, ,,
210	1 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 玫瑰紫	,, Sungkiang

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.*	Length. *Ch'ih.*	Length. *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.*	Width. *Ts'un.*	Remarks.
江蘇 上海	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	1	1½	The same as No. 185.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	1	1½	The same as No. 186.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	9	0	1	1½	The same as No. 187.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	1	9	5	1	1½	Black. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	7	0	1	1	Finer woven than the preceding.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	1	9	5	1	1½	Dark violet. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	7	0	1	1	The same as the preceding.
,, ,,	0.73	0.54	1	9	5	1	1½	Of a lighter colour and finer woven than the preceding.
,, ,,	0.69	0.51	1	9	5	1	1½	Blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	1	9	5	1	1½	Pink. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.71	0.52	1	7	0	1	1	Pea green. The same as No. 163.
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	1	9	5	1	1½	This peculiar yellowish-green tint is obtained by first dyeing the material blue and then yellow. Used as clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	7	0	1	1	Turquoise blue. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,	0.76	0.56	1	9	0	1	1½	Light green. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	7	0	1	1	Light olive green. Clothing for women and children.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	1	7	0	1	1	Slate. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	1	7	0	1	1	Slatish-blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.40	0.30	1	5	5	0	9½	Dark blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.40	0.30	1	5	5	0	9½	Same, but of a lighter shade.
,, ,,	0.40	0.30	1	5	5	0	9½	Same, but of a still lighter shade.
,, ,,	0.47	0.35	1	5	5	0	9½	Slatish-mauve. Used in mourning as clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	1	5	0	0	9	Chrome yellow. Used for children's clothing.
,, 松江	0.60	0.44	1	5	5	0	9½	Violet; glazed. Clothing for women and children.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
211	1 piece Dyed Cloth	西青布深藍	Chêkiang, Hangchow
212	1 „ „ „	„ 杏黃	„ „
213	1 „ „ „	„ 桃紅	„ „
214	1 „ „ „	小西青布桃紅	„ „
215	1 „ „ „	青西布果綠	„ „
216	1 „ „ „	小西青布老茶青	„ „
217	1 „ „ „	西青布老茶青	„ „
218	1 „ „ „	小西青布鵝黃	„ „
219	1 „ „ „	„ 木紅	„ „
220	1 „ „ „	„ 淺木紅	„ „
221	1 „ „ „	京庄紅	Kiangsu, Soochow...
222	1 „ „ „	„ 杏黃	„ „ ...
223	1 „ „ „	„ 月藍	„ „ ...
224	1 „ „ „	„ 桃紅	„ „ ...
225	1 „ „ „	„ 果綠	„ „ ...
226	1 „ „ „	光土布深藍	„ Shanghai
227	1 „ „ „	„ „	Chêkiang, Shihmên
228	1 „ „ „	土布月白	Kiangsu, Shanghai
229	1 „ „ „	標布藍	„ „
230	1 „ „ „	光土布沙綠	„ „
231	1 „ „ „	土布老綠	Chêkiang, Huangt'ai

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
浙江 杭州	0.46	0.34	2	2	2	1	1	Dark blue. Used for lining.
,, ,,	0.48	0.36	2	0	0	1	0½	Orange yellow. For decorative purposes and children's clothing.
,, ,,	0.62	0.46	2	2	5	1	1	Pink. Used for lining.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	1	9	0	0	8½	Same, but of a darker shade.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	0	9½	Emerald green. Used for lining.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	1	9	0	0	8½	Olive green. Used for lining.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	2	0	0	1	0	Same, but of a lighter shade.
,, ,,	0.39	0.29	1	9	0	0	8½	Bright yellow. Used for sere garments. The privilege of wearing this imperial yellow is allowed to those who have reached 80 years of age. Used also to bury the dead in, and by Buddhist priests for long gowns.
,, ,,	0.39	0.29	1	9	0	0	8½	Cardinal red. Used for decorative purposes.
,, ,,	0.39	0.29	1	9	0	0	8½	Same as the above, but of lighter shade.
江蘇 蘇州	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Scarlet. A very coarse material; used as lining.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Orange yellow. A very coarse material; used as lining.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Blue. A very coarse material; used as lining.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Pink. A very coarse material; used as lining.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	9½	Emerald green. A very coarse material; used as lining.
,, 上海	0.34	0.25	1	2	0	0	8	Dark blue; glazed and scraped. Clothing for both sexes.
浙江 石門	0.60	0.44	2	1	0	1	1	Dark blue; glazed. Clothing for both sexes.
江蘇 上海	1.02	0.75	2	2	0	1	1	Blue. Clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	1	5	0	0	9	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.58	0.43	2	0	0	1	0	Pea green. Same as No. 163, but glazed.
浙江 黃埭	0.52	0.38	1	8	0	0	9	Sap green. Same as No. 163.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
232	1 piece Dyed Cloth	土布藍	Chêkiang, Shihmên
233	1 „ „ „	„ 黃	Kiangsu, Soochow...
234	1 „ „ „	„ 杏黃	„ „ ...
235	1 „ „ „	„ 灰色	„ Shanghai
236	1 „ „ „	„ 老綠	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
237	1 „ „ „	光土布深綠	„ „ ...
238	1 „ „ „	土布深青	„ „ ...
239	1 „ „ „	„ 深藍	„ „ ...
240	1 „ „ „	„ 元色	„ „ ...
241	1 „ „ „	„ 桃紅	„ „ ...
242	1 „ „ „	„ 銀紅	„ „ ...
243	1 „ „ „	光土布藍	„ „ ...
244	1 „ „ „	„ 月白	„ „ ...
245	1 „ „ „	„ 墨灰	„ „ ...
246	36 pieces Dyed Cloth.....	小土布各色	„ „ ...
247	15 „ „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
248	11 „ „ „	頂稀土布雜色	Kiangsu, Soochow...
249	1 piece Stamped Cloth.....	印花布綠地	„ Shanghai
250	1 „ „ „	„ 青蓮地	„ „

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.			Width.		Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	
浙江 石門	0.58	0.43	2	5	0	1	0	Blue. Clothing for both sexes.
江蘇 蘇州	0.88	0.65	3	0	0	1	6	Yellow. Same as No. 218.
„ „	0.88	0.65	3	0	0	1	6	Orange. Same use as the preceding.
„ 上海	0.76	0.56	2	7	0	1	1½	Grey. Used by military officers for the long gowns worn during a campaign.
湖北 漢陽	1.28	0.94	3	8	0	1	2	Olive green. The same as No. 163.
„ „	1.12	0.82	3	8	0	1	1	Sap green. Finer than the above, and glazed.
„ „	1.29	0.95	3	1	0	1	0½	Deep purple. Clothing for both sexes.
„ „	0.88	0.65	3	8	0	1	0	Blue. Clothing for both sexes.
„ „	1.86	1.37	3	7	0	1	0	Black. Clothing for both sexes. Dyed blue in first bath, then a darker shade in second, and black in third and final bath.
„ „	0.95	0.70	3	8	0	1	1	Pink. Clothing for women and children.
„ „	1.28	0.94	3	8	0	1	1	A little coarser and of a lighter shade than the preceding.
„ „	1.02	0.75	3	8	0	1	1	Blue. Clothing for both sexes.
„ „	0.76	0.56	3	8	0	1	1	The same as the preceding, but of a lighter shade.
„ „	1.05	0.77	3	8	0	1	1½	Ash grey. A little finer than the preceding.
„ „	9.70	7.03	1	5	0	0	7½	Of various colours. (The average price per piece is $0.27.) The price varies according to the colour, the dye used, and the number of times the material is placed in the bath. Used for women's socks.
„ „	1.86	1.37	1	1	0	0	5	Of various colours. (Average price per piece $0.12.) As the preceding, the price varies.
江蘇 蘇州	1.52	1.12	...			...		Of various dimensions, colours, and prices. Used in coffins for laying over the lime on which the dead are placed; also for decorations at funerals.
„ 上海	0.75	0.55	2	0	0	1	2	White figures on green ground, stamped on both sides. Used for covering wadded bed quilts and as clothing for children.
„ „	0.80	0.59	2	0	0	1	2	White figures on violet ground, stamped on both sides. Same use as the above.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
251	1 piece Stamped Cloth	印花布深藍地	Kiangsu, Shanghai
252	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
253	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
254	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
255	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
256	1 „ „ „	„ 藍地	„ „
257	1 „ „ „	„ 深藍地	„ „
258	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
259	1 „ „ „	„ 白地	„ „
260	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
261	1 „ „ „	„ 深藍地	„ „
262	1 „ „ „	„ 藍地	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
263	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
264	1 „ „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
265	1 piece Fancy Cloth	柳條土布藍間白	„ „ ...
266	1 „ „ „	米通布藍間白	„ „ ...
267	1 „ „ „	棋盤布藍間白	„ „ ...
268	1 „ „ „	小棋盤布藍間白	„ „ ...
269	1 „ „ „	棋盤布藍間白	Kiangsu, Shanghai

Note.—The above samples of stamped cloth (Nos. 249–264) are but a few varieties of the material use the Chinese on account of its durability. The figuring is done by means of lim

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
江蘇 上海	0.70	0.52	2	2	0	1	2	White figures on blue ground, stamped on both sides. Same use as the above.
,, ,,	0.61	0.45	1	9	0	1	1½	Same as the above. The pattern is called *ssŭ chi hua*, or "flowers of the four seasons:" the peach, the lotus, the chrysanthemum, and epindendrum.
,, ,,	0.65	0.48	1	9	6	1	1½	White figures on blue ground, stamped on both sides. Same use as the above.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	1	9	0	1	2	Same as the above.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	1	1	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	1	7	0	1	1	Differs from the above only in being of a lighter shade of blue.
,, ,,	0.63	0.46	1	9	6	1	2	White figures on blue ground, stamped on both sides. Pattern called "butterfly and epidendrum."
,, ,,	0.63	0.46	1	9	6	1	2	The same as the above. The design is plum blossoms, chrysanthemums, and bamboo leaves.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	1	9	0	1	2	Blue figures on white ground, stamped on both sides.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	1	9	0	1	2	Same as the above.
,, ,,	0.71	0.52	2	0	0	1	2	White figures on blue ground; stamped only on one side. Used solely for covering wadded bed quilts.
湖北 漢陽	0.99	0.73	3	7	0	1	1½	Same as the above.
,, ,,	1.14	0.84	3	8	0	1	1½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.12	0.82	3	7	0	1	1	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.14	0.84	3	8	0	1	1½	Blue and white stripes. Used for clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	3	7	0	1	1	Blue mottled. Used for clothing for both sexes.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	2	3	0	1	1½	Blue and white plaid. Used for covering wadded bed quilts.
,, ,,	0.83	0.61	3	8	0	1	1	Blue and white check. Used for covering wadded bed quilts.
江蘇 上海	0.43	0.32	1	7	0	1	3	Same as the above.

very largely in clothing for children, principally girls, up to the age of 14. It is in great favour with which is applied through oiled parchment, on which the design is cut out.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
270	1 piece Fancy Cloth	小棋盤布藍間白	Kiangsu, Shanghai
271	1 „ „ „	雪棋盤布藍間白	„ „ ...
272	1 „ „ „	棋盤布紫藍白	„ „
273	1 „ „ „	米通布藍間白	Chêkiang, Hangchow
274	1 „ „ „	柳條布藍間白	„ „
275	1 „ „ „	蘆通布藍間白	„ „
276	Rug	棉羊絨馬褥五色	Chihli, Tientsin.....
277	„	棉羊絨馬褥藍間白	„ „ .....
278	3 Rugs	棉羊絨馬褥五色	Honan, Hanyang ...
279	3 „	棉羊絨馬褥藍間白	„ „ ...
280	2 „	棉羊絨馬褥五色	„ „ ...
281	2 „	棉羊絨馬褥藍間白	„ „ ...
282	2 „	駝毛毯飛鶴花	„ „ ...
283	5 Rugs	羊毛花毯	Kiangsu, Soochow ...
284	4 „	„	„ „ ...
285	Rug	„	„ „ ...
286	„	„	„ „ ...
287	3 Rugs	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town.		Value.		Length.			Width.		Remarks.
Name in Chinese.		Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	
江蘇	上海	0.28	0.21	1	7	0	1	0	Same as the above.
,,	,,	0.58	0.43	1	7	6	1	5	Blue and white plaid. Same use as the preceding.
,,	,,	0.43	0.32	1	7	0	1	2½	Blue, white, and yellow plaid. Same use as the preceding.
浙江	杭州	0.55	0.41	2	2	5	1	1	Blue mottled. Clothing for both sexes.
,,	,,	0.55	0.41	2	2	5	1	1	Blue and white stripes. Imitation of grass-cloth. Same use as the preceding.
,,	,,	0.55	0.41	2	2	2	1	1	Same as the above.
直隸	天津	1.14	0.84	0	3	0	1	6	Wool worked over a cotton ground. Used by Chinese for laying across saddles, or to sit on in carriages.
,,	,,	1.14	0.84	0	3	0	1	7	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
		℔ *piece.*	℔ *piece.*						
河南	南陽	1.67	1.23	0	3	4	1	7½	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	1.26	0.93	0	3	2	1	7½	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	2.01	1.48	0	3	0	1	7½	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	1.01	0.74	0	3	3	1	8	,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	1.35	0.99	0	5	7	3	9	Camels' hair worked over a cotton ground. Used by Chinese for rolling up their bedding in, or for spreading it upon when travelling. The design, a wild goose, is the emblem of conjugal fidelity and affection, an image of which is worshipped by newly-married couples.
江蘇	蘇州	1.81	1.33	0	5	6	3	7½	Goats' hair worked over a cotton ground. Of various colours and designs. Same use as the above.
,,	,,	1.54	1.13	0	5	4½	3	9	Same as the preceding.
,,	,,	1.22	0.90	0	5	2½	3	7	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	1.22	0.90	0	5	5	3	9	,, ,, ,,
,,	,,	1.13	0.83	0	5	4	3	9	,, ,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
288	5 Rugs	羊毛花氈	Kiangsu, Soochow
289	Rug	床氈全紅	Shensi, Hanchung
290	„	„ 荷灰	„ „
291	„	„ 青灰	„ „
292	Carpet	地氈	„ „
293	1 piece Carpeting	線氈素色	Kiangsu, Soochow
294	1 „ „	„ 彩色	„ „
295	1 „ „	„ 素色	„ „
296	1 „ „	„ 彩色	„ „
297	1 „ „	„ 雜色	„ „
298	1 „ „	„ 藍間白	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
299	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
300	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
301	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
302	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
303	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
304	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
江蘇 蘇州	*per piece.* 1.47	*per piece.* 1.06	0	5	6	3	7	These differ from the preceding in the design being painted instead of partly woven through. The figuring is done by hand over a stencilled outline. The various designs as depicted on these rugs would baffle the descriptive power of a naturalist; and to reconcile the names as given by the manufacturers with the forms they are supposed to represent, it is necessary to imagine such forms as being reflected from the convex surface of a spoon. The principal designs attempted are supposed to represent the wild goose; the stork, the emblem of longevity; the phœnix, the emblem of the Empress (applied to her poetically as incomparable); and the lion, which is supposed to be a felicitous animal, and used in wedding decorations and presents.
陝西 漢中	2.27	1.67	0	3	1	5	2	Used for spreading bedding on or rolling up the same. Red.
" "	1.67	1.23	0	3	1	5	2	Same as the above. Pinkish-white.
" "	1.59	1.17	0	3	1	5	2	Same as the above. Grey.
" "	36.61 *per chang.*	26.92 *per chang.*	1	2	0	12	0	Wool over a cotton ground.
江蘇 蘇州	0.30	0.22	...			1	0½	All cotton. Various colours.
" "	0.30	0.22	...			1	0½	" " "
" "	0.33	0.24	...			1	0½	" " "
" "	0.26	0.19	...			1	0	All cotton. Various colours. Very coarse.
" "	0.18	0.13	...			1	0	" " " "
湖北 漢陽	0.39	0.29	...			1	1½	All cotton. Blue and white.
" "	0.42	0.31	...			1	0½	" " "
" "	0.42	0.31	...			1	0½	" " "
" "	0.42	0.31	...			1	0½	" " "
" "	0.42	0.31	...			1	1½	" " "
" "	0.42	0.31	...			1	1	" " "
" "	0.16	0.12	...			0	8½	" " "

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
305	1 piece Carpeting.....	線羢藍間白	Honan, Nanyang ...
306	1 „ „	„ 彩色	„ „ ...
307	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
308	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
309	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
310	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
311	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
312	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
313	1 „ „	„ „	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
314	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
315	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
316	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
317	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
318	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
319	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
320	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
321	1 „ „	„ „	Honan, Nanyang ...
322	1 „ „	羊棉花羢彩色	„ „ ...
323	3 Rugs	羊毛花羢	Kiangsu, Soochow...
324	2 „	氈羢紅花	Honan, Kuanghua
325	2 „	„ „	„ „
326	Towelling, 1 length (10 pieces)	高麗手巾藍間白	Kiangsu, Shanghai..
327	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ „	„ „ ..

Note.—The above carpeting (Nos. 293–322) may be made in any lengths or sizes. Being used almost which condition

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
	𠀋 *chang.*	𠀋 *chang.*			
河南 南陽	0.42	0.31	...	1 1½	All cotton. Blue and white.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	1 1	All cotton. Various colours.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	0 9½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	1 0	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.49	0.36	...	1 1½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	1 0½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	1 0½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	1 0	,, ,, ,,
湖北 漢陽	0.42	0.31	...	1 2	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	1 2	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	1 2	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	1 2	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.52	0.38	...	1 1½	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	...	1 0	All cotton. Various colours. Very coarse.
,, ,,	0.15	0.11	...	0 9	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.15	0.11	...	0 9	,, ,, ,, ,,
河南 南陽	0.31	0.23	...	0 9	All cotton. Various colours. Partly stamped.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	...	0 9	Cotton and wool. Stamped colours.
	𠀋 *piece.*	𠀋 *piece.*			
江蘇 蘇州	1.47	1.06	0 5 6	3 7	The same as No. 288.
河南 光化	0.67	0.49	0 4 7	3 0	Felt. For wrapping up bedding.
,, ,,	0.59	0.43	0 4 5	2 7	Same as the above.
	𠀋 *length.*	𠀋 *length.*			
江蘇 上海	0.46	0.34	1 5 0	0 8	White figures on blue ground.
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	1 5 5	0 9	Blue figures on white ground.

solely as rugs to spread bedding on, it is cut into suitable lengths, and four pieces stitched together, in it is sold.

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	ARTICLE. Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
328	Towelling, 1 length (10 pieces)	高麗手巾藍間白	Kiangsu, Shanghai..
329	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
330	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
331	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ 藍	„ „ ..
332	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ 藍間白	„ „ ..
333	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ 白	„ „ ..
334	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
335	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
336	„ 1 „ (6 „)	汗手巾白	„ „ ..
337	„ 1 „ (6 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
338	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ „	„ „ ..
339	„ 1 „ (6 „)	手巾白	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
340	„ 1 „ (5 „)	„ 藍間白	„ „ ...
341	„ 1 „ (9 „)	„ „	„ „ ...
342	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ „	Kiangsu, Shanghai
343	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ 藍	„ „
344	„ 1 „ (4 „)	„ 白	„ „
345	„ 1 „ (1 „)	„ „	„ „
346	„ 1 „ (10 „)	„ 藍間白	Chêkiang, Hangchow
347	Waist Sash	褲腰藍	Kiangsu, Shanghai
348	„	„ 藍間白	„ „
349	„	„ 白	„ „

Note.—The term *Kaoli*, or Corean, by which the above variety of Towels (Nos. 326–335) is known, is

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.			Width.		Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	
	₱ *length.*	₱ *length.*						
江蘇 上海	0.46	0.34	1	7	0	0	9	Blue figures on white ground.
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	1	5	5	0	9	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.23	0.17	0	8	5	0	8½	Blue figures on white ground. Woven with double yarn.
,, ,,	0.39	0.29	1	5	5	0	8	Blue.
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	1	6	0	0	9	Blue figures on white ground.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	1	6	5	0	9	White.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	1	6	5	0	9	,,
,, ,,	0.22	0.16	1	2	0	...		,,
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	1	4	5	1	3	White. Woven with double yarn.
,, ,,	0.25	0.18	1	3	0	1	2	Same as the preceding.
,, ,,	0.18	0.13	0	8	5	0	8½	,, ,, ,,
浙江 寧波	0.16	0.12	0	9	0	0	8	White.
,, ,,	0.26	0.19	2	0	0	0	7	Blue and white stripes.
,, ,,	0.12	0.11	1	2	0	0	7	Blue mottled.
江蘇 上海	0.41	0.30	2	0	0	0	7½	Blue and white stripes.
,, ,,	0.18	0.13	0	8	5	0	8	Blue.
,, ,,	0.15	0.11	0	5	5	0	6½	White.
,, ,,	0.28	0.21	1	6	0	0	8½	White. Cut into suitable pieces when used for towellings; used also in the manufacture of beancurd.
浙江 杭州	0.34	0.25	1	5	0	0	7½	Blue and white.
	₱ *piece.*	₱ *piece.*						
江蘇 上海	0.30	0.22	1	4	5	0	6	Blue.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	0	9	0	0	7	Blue and white.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	1	4	5	0	6½	White.

applied probably through it being an imitation of a similar material manufactured in the Hermit Kingdom.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
350	Waist Sash	褲腰元色	Kiangsu, Shanghai
351	„	„ 桃紅	„ „
352	„	„ 綠	„ „
353	„	„ 藍	„ „
354	„	„ 深藍	„ „
355	Bed Curtain	印花布帳白間藍	„ „
356	„	土布帳白	„ „
357	„	„ „	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
358	„	„ „	„ „ ...
359	Bed Curtain Top	印花布帳頂	Kiangsu, Shanghai
360	„ „	„ „	„ „
361	13 Bed Curtain Hangings	„ 帳顏	„ Soochow
362	4 „ „ „	印花洋布帳顏	„ „
363	3 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
364	5 Table-covers	棋盤桌氈黃紅	„ „
365	Table-cover	桌氈藍	„ „
366	„ „	„ 紅	„ „
367	„ „	„ 白	„ „
368	„ „	„ 紅	Shensi, Hanchung
369	„ „	„ 藍	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
	₱ piece.	₱ piece.						
江蘇 上海	0.30	0.22	1	6	0	0	6½	Black.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	1	5	5	0	7½	Pink.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	1	6	0	0	6½	Green.
,, ,,	0.31	0.23	1	4	0	0	5	Blue.
,, ,,	0.12	0.09	0	7	5	0	5½	,,
,, ,,	1.88	1.33	...			...		White with blue figures.
,, ,,	1.63	1.20	...			...		White.
湖北 漢陽	1.76	1.30	...			...		,,
,, ,,	1.01	0.74	...			...		,,
江蘇 上海	0.60	0.44	...			...		Blue design stamped on white ground.
,, ,,	0.67	0.49	...			...		,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 蘇州	0.15	0.11	...			...		Stamped design. Used to ornament the front of bed curtains, and hung lengthwise at the top.
,, ,,	0.08	0.06	...			...		Foreign cotton brocades; stencilled design. For same use as the above.
,, ,,	0.08	0.06	...			...		Foreign shirtings. The same as the above.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	0	5	0	2	5	Felt. Goats' hair and cotton. Red and yellow. Sold by the piece, which makes two covers. The design on one side is for chess.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	0	5	0	2	5	Of same material as the above. Blue. Used by tailors for spreading on their working table, around which they sit.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	0	4	2	2	8	Red. Same as the preceding, but also used for spreading on floor when the New Year or ceremonial prostrations, called the *k'ou-t'ou*, have to be gone through.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	0	4	4	2	8	White. Used as No. 365.
陝西 漢中	1.09	0.80	0	2	6	2	6	Red. Felt.
,, ,,	0.84	0.62	0	2	6	2	6	Blue. Felt.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
370	9 Clothes Wrappers	印花布包袱	Kiangsu, Shanghai
371	3 „ „	„ „	Chêkiang, Ningpo
372	Cord	粗細燈繩頭繩各色	Kiangsu, Soochow
373	„	舖蓋繩藍白	„ „
374	„	鱔魚骨各色	„ „
375	20 Cue Cords	辮線藍白	„ „
376	15 „ „	„ „	„ „
377	20 „ „	„ 元色	„ „
378	13 Waist Cords	褲帶藍間白	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
379	5 „ Bands	„ 紫間白	„ „ ...
380	5 „ „	„ 白	„ „ ...
381	13 „ „	„ 藍間白	Kiangsu, Soochow...
382	3 „ „	„ 雜色	Chihli, Tientsin.....
383	1 pair Ankle Bands	腿帶白	„ „ .....
384	1 „ „ „	„ 藍間白	„ „ .....
385	9 pairs „ „	„ 各色	„ „ .....
386	21 „ „ „	„ „	„ „ .....

Province and Town.		Value.		Length.			Width.		Remarks.
Name in Chinese.		Amer. Gold $.	Hk. Tls.	*Chang.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	
江蘇	上海	0.29 ₱ *piece.*	0.21 ₱ *piece.*	0	3	5	3	5	Stamped design. Used for wrapping up cloth articles. Stamped in four lengths and stitched together.
浙江	甯波	0.19 ₱ *piece.*	0.14 ₱ *piece.*	0	2	9	2	9	The same as the preceding, but of coarser material.
江蘇	蘇州	0.61 ₱ *catty.*	0.45 ₱ *catty.*	...			...		Of different sizes and colours. The manufacture of this cord is confined to women and children, and the cost of labour is $0.10 per catty.
,,	,,	0.29 ₱ *catty.*	0.21 ₱ *catty.*	...			...		This quality is made only in the two colours shown, blue and white, and is sold in lengths of 14 *ch'ih;* it is used for tying up bedding.
,,	,,	2.42 ₱ *catty.*	1.78 ₱ *catty.*	...			...		Of various colours. The cost of labour is $0.94 per catty.
,,	,,	1.67	1.23	...			...		The blue is a lesser mourning than the white, which is deep. Used for fastening the ends of cues, or pig-tails, which are plaited. The cue *coiffure* is peculiar to this dynasty, and was introduced 260 years ago.
,,	,,	0.57	0.42	...			...		For same use as the preceding.
,,	,,	1.65	1.22	...			...		Same as the above, but black.
湖北	漢陽	0.33	0.24	...			...		
,,	,,	0.12	0.09	...			...		Mixture of brown and white cotton.
,,	,,	0.12	0.09	...			...		White.
江蘇	蘇州	1.38	1.02	...			...		Blue and white.
直隸	天津	0.46	0.34	...			...		Mixture of foreign and Chinese yarn.
,,	,,	0.07	0.05	...			0	1½	For binding around socks when the trousers are tucked in, or simply binding the top of socks to give a neat appearance. Made from foreign yarn. White.
,,	,,	0.08	0.06	...			0	1½	Blue and white. Same as the above.
,,	,,	0.67	0.49	...			0	1½	Variegated. Same as the above.
,,	,,	1.07	0.79	...			0	1¼	Same as the above.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
387	7 pairs Ankle Bands	襪帶各色	Chihli, Tientsin.....
388	3 „ „ „	„ „	„ „ .....
389	Braid.....	韭菜辮各色	Kiangsu, Soochow...
390	9 rolls Tape	鞋帶各色	„ T'ungchow
391	9 „ „	„ „	„ „
392	6 „ „	脚帶各色	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
393	25 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...
394	2 „ „	褲帶藍間白	„ „ ...
395	12 „ „	脚帶雜色	„ „ ...
396	1 „ „	„ 綠	„ „ ...
397	1 piece „	„ 雜色	„ „ ...
398	9 pieces „	„ 各色	„ „ ...
399	Tape	棉紗帶藍白	Kiangsu, Shanghai
400	„	„ 各色	„ „
401	„	„ „	„ „
402	„	„ „	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
403	„	„ „	„ „ ...
404	„	„ 白	„ „ ...
405	39 pieces Fancy Trimmings.....	洋紗大桂子闌干各色	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
406	15 „ „ „	洋紗小桂子闌干各色	„ „ ...
407	Lampwick	燈心白	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Remarks.
直隸 天津	0.35	0.26	...	0 $0\frac{1}{2}$	For fastening trousers at the ankle. Called the "*shou* character band," as the figure in the pattern is the word *shou*, or old age. Foreign yarn.
" "	0.11	0.08	...	0 $0\frac{3}{10}$	For the same use as the above.
江蘇 蘇州	2.69 ₱ *catty.*	1.98 ₱ *catty.*	...	...	Various colours.
" 通州	0.68	0.50	...	...	Each roll measures 32 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.48	0.35	...	...	Each roll measures 24 *ch'ih.*
湖北 漢陽	1.25	0.92	...	...	Each roll measures 40 *ch'ih.* Used for binding the dwarfed feet of women.
" "	2.58	1.90	...	...	Each roll measures 20 *ch'ih.* Used as the above.
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	Each roll measures 28 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.63	0.46	...	...	Each roll measures 15 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.10	0.07	...	...	Measures 19 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.12	0.09	...	...	Variegated. For binding dwarfed feet.
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	Same use as the above.
江蘇 上海	0.03 ₱ 2 *chang*	0.02 ₱ 2 *chang*	...	...	Blue and white. Sold by the *chi*, or length, measuring 36 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.04 ₱ 2 *chang*	0.03 ₱ 2 *chang*	...	...	Various colours. Same as the above.
" "	0.03 ₱ 2 *chang*	0.02 ₱ 2 *chang*	...	...	Various colours. Sold by the *chi*, or length, measuring 24 *ch'ih.*
浙江 甯波	0.88 ₱ *catty.*	0.65 ₱ *catty.*	...	...	
" "	0.64 ₱ *catty.*	0.47 ₱ *catty.*	...	...	
" "	1.02 ₱ *catty.*	0.75 ₱ *catty.*	...	...	
湖北 漢陽	0.30 ₱ *piece.*	0.21 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Woven from English cotton yarn. The gloss is given by calendering between heavy stones. Of various patterns. Used for ornamenting the clothing of women. Each piece measures 48 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.07 ₱ *piece.*	0.05 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Narrower than the preceding; otherwise the same. Each piece 36 *ch'ih.*
" "	0.41 ₱ *catty.*	0.30 ₱ *catty.*	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
408	Lampwick	燈心白	Kiangsu, Shanghai..
409	Cotton Yarn	棉紗白	„ „ ...
410	Thread.....	棉線白	„ „ ...
411	„	„ 藍	„ „ ...
412	„	„ 各色	„ „ ...
413	„	„ „	„ „ ...
414	.....	.....	.....
415	Cobblers' Cord.....	鞋底線白	Kiangsu, Shanghai
416	Artificial Cloth Flowers	布花各色	„ „
417	„ „	„ „	„ „
418	„ „	花綳 „	„ „
419	1 piece Lining for Bed Quilt	被絮上白	„ „
420	1 „ „ „	„ 二白	„ „
421	1 „ „ „	„ 紫花	„ „
422	Bed Quilt with Cotton Lining	印花布棉被	„ „
423	5 Bed Quilts	花布夾被	„ „
424	3 pieces Lining for Bed Quilt.....	被絮白	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
425	1 „ „ „	被花無紗白	„ „ ...
426	Bed Quilt	綠呢繡花夾被	„ „ ...
427	„	紅呢 „	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
江蘇 上海	0.41 ℔ catty.	0.30 ℔ catty.	...	...	
" "	41.00 ℔ picul.	30.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	White.
" "	41.00 ℔ picul.	30.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	White. Sold in skeins.
" "	48.00 ℔ picul.	35.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	Blue. Sold in skeins.
" "	54.00 ℔ picul.	40.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	Various colours. Sold in skeins. Coloured with aniline dyes.
" "	54.00 ℔ picul.	40.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	Foreign yarn, native dyed.
.....	...	...	...	...	
江蘇 上海	41.00 ℔ picul.	30.00 ℔ picul.	...	...	Used for stitching the soles of boots and shoes.
" "	1.36 ℔ catty.	1.00 ℔ catty.	...	...	For decorative purposes.
" "	0.05 ℔ pair.	0.04 ℔ pair.	...	...	For the hair; used by women.
" "	0.05 ℔ piece.	0.04 ℔ piece.	...	...	For encircling the knob of hair at the back of the head. This style of dressing the hair is peculiar to the women of Kiangsu, and to a certain class of women of Kwangtung.
" "	1.25	0.92	...	...	Sold by weight. This is encased in either a cloth or silk covering.
" "	0.76	0.56	...	...	Of inferior cotton to the preceding.
" "	0.95	0.70	...	...	Brown cotton.
" "	2.00	1.47	...	...	Covered with printed cloth.
" "	1.44 ℔ piece.	1.06 ℔ piece.	...	...	These are filled with the cotton lining described above. Cloth of the pattern of which these quilts are made is not to be obtained in cloth stores. It is woven at homesteads for the sole purpose of making bed quilts. The labour makes it too expensive for those who use native cloth, and silk or foreign material is preferred by those who can afford it.
湖北 漢陽	2.82	2.08	...	...	
" "	0.97	0.71	...	...	Differs from the preceding in not being threaded.
" "	4.85	3.57	...	...	Green spanish stripes; silk embroidered.
"	4.73	3.48	...	...	Red spanish stripes; silk embroidered.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
428	Bed Quilt	紅呢繡花夾被	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
429	„	„ „	„ „ ...
430	„	„ 無花夾被	„ „ ...
431	„	紅嗶嘰夾被	„ „ ...
432	„	綠 „	„ „ ...
433	„	元色緞子夾被	„ „ ...
434	„	紅縐紗夾被	„ „ ...
435	„	月白素綢被	„ „ ...
436	„	五彩荆州絹被	„ „ ...
437	„	印花布被	„ „ ...
438	„	„	„ „ ...
439	„	„	„ „ ...
440	„	紫花布被	„ „ ...
441	Winter Outfit for Gentleman of Literary Class (middle station), 14 pieces.	中等士人冬衣全套	Kiangsu, Shanghai
442	Summer Outfit for Gentleman of Literary Class (middle station), 8 pieces.	„ 夏衣全套	„ „
443	Autumn Outfit for Gentleman of Literary Class (middle station), 9 pieces.	„ 秋衣全套	„ „
444	Winter Outfit for Gentleman of Mercantile Class (middle station), 14 pieces.	中等商人冬衣全套	„ „
445	Summer Outfit for Gentleman of Mercantile Class (middle station), 7 pieces.	„ 夏衣全套	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
湖北 漢陽	4.53	3.33	...	...	Red spanish stripes; silk embroidered.
" "	3.68	2.71	...	...	" " " " "
" "	2.47	1.82	...	...	Red spanish stripes, with silk embroidered trimming. A Chinese bed is "made" by folding the quilt lengthwise and laying it at the back of the bed, which is invariably placed against a wall. The trimming which ornaments it is meant to show it off when so folded.
" "	2.27	1.67	...	...	Red long ells, with silk embroidered trimming.
" "	2.42	1.78	...	...	Green long ells, with velvet and silk ribbon trimming.
" "	3.83	2.82	...	...	Black satin, with silk embroidered trimming.
" "	3.43	2.52	...	...	Red silk, with silk embroidered trimming.
" "	2.83	2.08	...	...	Blue silk, with silk embroidered trimming.
" "	4.57	3.41	...	...	The figured silk with which this quilt is faced is manufactured at Kingchow, a large commercial town in Hupeh, and is used exclusively for bed coverlets.
" "	1.80	1.33	...	...	Blue cotton, with white figuring stamped.
" "	1.60	1.18	...	...	Same as the above.
" "	1.26	0.93	...	...	" " "
" "	1.31	0.96	...	...	Coarse cloth, made from brown cotton.
江蘇 上海	56.21	41.33	...	...	
" "	6.70	4.93	...	...	
" "	31.73	23.33	...	...	
" "	49.57	36.45	...	...	
" "	5.71	4.20	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
446	Autumn Outfit for Gentleman of Mercantile Class (middle station), 9 pieces.	中等商人秋衣全套	Kiangsu, Shanghai
447	Winter Outfit for a Farmer (middle station), 14 pieces.	中等農人冬衣全套	„ „
448	Summer Outfit for a Farmer (middle station), 3 pieces.	„ 夏衣全套	„ „
449	Autumn Outfit for a Farmer (middle station), 5 pieces.	„ 秋衣全套	„ „
450	Bamboo Jacket.....	竹衫粗	„ „
451	„ Vest.....	竹背心中	„ „
452	„ Jacket.....	竹衫細	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
453	Man's Trousers	布龍褲	„ „ ...
454	„ Apron	布圍裙	„ „ ...
455	„ Long Coat.....	布長衫	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
456	„ „ „	布長夾衫	„ „ ...
457	„ Jacket.....	布夾馬褂	„ „ ...
458	„ Long Coat.....	布長夾衫	„ „ ...
459	„ „ „	布長衫	„ „ ...
460	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
461	„ „ „	布短夾袄	„ „ ...
462	„ Jacket	„	„ „ ...
463	„ Trousers	布棉褲	„ „ ...

Note.—The dress of the Chinese has been described as "commodious and graceful, combining all the fashions change; but so locally, so seldom, and so unstrikingly, that garments are handed restrictions which were at one time placed upon dress, by which the use of silk was limited government of the present dynasty not been enforced; though the use of certain colours is for sere garments and for burying the dead in; and its use by Buddhist priests is also appropriated by the literati; and of this colour are officials gowns made, which bear the insignia usurped by Chinese in the employ of foreigners at the Treaty Ports, and passed unnoticed, gentler sex is under the same laws which control that of the men, and seldom can a sight husbands; splendid in the rich silks, costly furs, brilliant colours, and beautiful embroidery

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
江蘇 上海	26.52	19.50	...	...	
„ „	8.61	6.33	...	...	
„ „	1.59	1.17	...	...	
„ „	4.76	3.50	...	...	
„ „	0.90	0.66	...	...	
„ „	0.58	0.43	...	...	
浙江 寧波	0.64	0.47	...	...	
„ „	3.17	2.33	...	...	Used by boatmen and coolies. Peculiar to Ningpo.
„ „	1.18	0.87	...	...	Used by boatmen. Peculiar to Ningpo.
湖北 漢陽	1.32	0.97	...	...	
„ „	1.36	1.00	...	...	
„ „	1.41	1.04	...	...	
„ „	1.18	0.87	...	...	
„ „	0.88	0.65	...	...	
„ „	0.96	0.71	...	...	
„ „	1.21	0.89	...	...	
„ „	1.06	0.78	...	...	
„ „	1.22	0.90	...	...	

purposes of warmth, beauty, and ease." Though the present style has been in existence for centuries, down from generation to generation, and worn without the fear of exhibiting obsolete raiment. The to the literati, and the infringement of which law was dealt with as a misdemeanour, have during the still guarded by statutes. Yellow, recognised as the Imperial colour, may be used only by the multitude permitted, though the privilege subjects them to the ridicule of the educated. Deep purple is of rank, an embroidered badge on the breast and back. Though the wearing of this colour is often such an infringement would not be tolerated at any of the provincial capitals. The dress of the more gay be seen than a company of ladies attired in the paraphernalia which pertain to the rank of their that adorn them.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
464	Man's Leggings	棉套褲	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
465	„ „	夾套褲	„ „ ...
466	„ Long Coat	布棉袍	„ „ ...
467	„ „ „	布夾袍	„ „ ...
468	„ „ „	布棉袍	„ „ ...
469	„ Jacket	布短棉袄	„ „ ...
470	„ „	„	„ „ ...
471	„ „	布棉馬褂	„ „ ...
472	„ „	布短夾袄	„ „ ...
473	„ „	„	„ „ ...
474	„ „	布短衫	„ „ ...
475	„ „	„	„ „ ...
476	„ „	„	„ „ ...
477	„ Trousers	布單褲	„ „ ...
478	„ „	„	„ „ ...
479	„ „	„	„ „ ...
480	„ Leggings	布單套褲	„ „ ...
481	„ „	布夾套褲	„ „ ...
482	„ „	„	„ „ ...
483	„ „	„	„ „ ...
484	„ Vest	布夾領衣	„ „ ...
485	„ Mourning Coat	布孝衫	„ „ ...

Note.—The laws which govern the rites and practices observed in mourning in China are severe in the or if an official, to denouncement to the Throne, terminating in dismissal, degradation, or being the most diffuse. An elder brother wears a lesser degree of mourning for a younger indications of his loss. On the death of a parent the mourning is donned in seven days, which mean 27 months, no silks nor satins nor red garments must be worn. The garment here mourning, which lasts from 49 to 60 days from the day of decease. Ordinary mourning is made

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
湖北 漢陽	0.41	0.30	...	...	
" "	0.58	0.43	...	...	
" "	2.84	2.09	...	...	
" "	1.63	1.21	...	...	
" "	1.85	1.36	...	...	
" "	1.26	0.93	...	...	
" "	1.60	1.18	...	...	
" "	1.41	1.04	...	...	
" "	0.97	0.71	...	...	
" "	1.75	1.19	...	...	
" "	0.41	0.30	...	...	
" "	0.50	0.37	...	...	
" "	0.61	0.45	...	...	
" "	0.33	0.24	...	...	
" "	0.34	0.25	...	...	
" "	0.31	0.23	...	...	
" "	0.15	0.11	...	...	
" "	0.58	0.43	...	...	
" "	0.56	0.41	...	...	
" "	0.41	0.30	...	...	
" "	0.34	0.25	...	...	The ends are slipped under the waist sash.
" "	0.45	0.33	...	...	

extreme, an omission of a trivial nature subjecting the delinquent to the contempt of his neighbours, amercement. Observances differ according to kindred or seniority, those following the death of a parent than the latter would for the former; while for a wife the husband is not expected to exhibit any is immediately after the completion of the first rites; and for three years, which is understood to exhibited is not so often worn as those made of sackcloth, and is only used during the period of intense in the same style as everyday clothing, but in suitable material and colours.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
486	Soldier's Uniform, Coat and Trousers...	兵勇號衣並單褲	Hupeh, Hanyang...
487	Woman's Jacket	女布單衫	„ „ ...
488	„ Trousers.....	女單褲	„ „ ...
489	„ Jacket.....	女布單衫	„ „ ...
490	„ Trousers.....	女單褲	„ „ ...
491	„ Jacket.....	女布單衫	„ „ ...
492	„ Trousers.....	„ 褲	„ „ ...
493	„ Jacket.....	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
494	„ Trousers.....	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
495	„ Jacket.....	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
496	„ Trousers.....	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
497	„ Jacket.....	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
498	„ Trousers.....	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
499	„ Jacket.....	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
500	„ Trousers.....	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
501	„ Jacket.....	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
502	„ Trousers.....	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
503	„ Skirt	„ 裙	„ „ ...
504	„ Jacket.....	„ 夾袄	„ „ ...
505	„ „	„ 背心	„ „ ...
506	„ „	„ 夾袄	„ „ ...
507	„ Trousers.....	„ 夾褲	„ „ ...
508	„ Jacket.....	„ 棉背心	„ „ ...
509	„ „	„ 夾袄	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Remarks.
湖北 漢陽	1.64	1.20	...	...	The writing on the breast and back shows the command and camp to which he belongs.
,, ,,	0.79	0.58	...	...	
,, ,,	0.86	0.63	...	...	
,, ,,	1.52	1.12	...	...	
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	
,, ,,	0.97	0.71	...	...	
,, ,,	0.56	0.41	...	...	
,, ,,	1.01	0.74	...	...	
,, ,,	0.41	0.30	...	...	
,, ,,	0.95	0.70	...	...	
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	...	...	
,, ,,	0.56	0.41	...	...	
,, ,,	0.33	0.24	...	...	
,, ,,	1.26	0.93	...	...	
,, ,,	0.68	0.50	...	...	
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	
,, ,,	0.97	0.71	...	...	
,, ,,	1.64	1.20	...	...	
,, ,,	1.12	0.82	...	...	Sleeveless.
,, ,,	0.86	0.63	...	...	
,, ,,	1.12	0.82	...	...	
,, ,,	0.80	0.59	...	...	
,, ,,	0.86	0.63	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
510	Woman's Jacket	女布棉袄	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
511	„ Trousers	„ 棉褲	„ „ ...
512	„ Jacket	„ 夾袄	„ „ ...
513	„ Trousers	„ 棉褲	„ „ ...
514	„ Jacket	„ 羊絨袄	„ „ ...
515	„ „	„ 夾袄	„ „ ...
516	„ „	„ 單衫	„ „ ...
517	„ Trousers	„ 單褲	„ „ ...
518	„ Mourning Skirt	„ 孝裙	„ „ ...
519	„ „ Long Jacket	„ 孝衫	„ „ ...
520	3 pairs Woman's Leggings	„ 掃腿	„ „ ...
521	3 suits Girl's Clothing	女小孩布衫褲	„ „ ...
522	14 pairs Woman's Socks	女布襪套	„ „ ...
523	12 „ Child's Stockings	小孩襪	„ „ ...
524	1 pair Soldier's „	兵勇襪	„ „ ...
525	3 pairs Man's „	棉襪	„ „ ...
526	3 „ „ „	夾襪	„ „ ...
527	4 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
528	6 „ „ „ Soles	襪底	„ „ ...
529	2 „ „ Socks	京式襪	Kiangsu, Shanghai
530	4 „ „ „	„	„ „
531	2 „ „ Stockings	夾襪	„ „
532	6 Man's Coat Collars	站領	„ „
533	1 pair Ear Covers	耳套	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
湖北 漢陽	1.67	1.23	...	...	
" "	1.12	0.82	...	...	
" "	1.63	1.20	...	...	
" "	1.47	1.10	...	...	
" "	2.83	2.08	...	...	Lined with imitation lambs' skin.
" "	1.35	0.99	...	...	
" "	1.10	0.81	...	...	
" "	0.46	0.34	...	...	
" "	0.35	0.26	...	...	
" "	0.38	0.28	...	...	
" "	0.76	0.56	...	...	
" "	2.53	1.86	...	...	
" "	0.58	0.43	...	...	
" "	1.51	1.11	...	...	
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	
" "	0.72	0.53	...	...	
" "	0.56	0.41	...	...	
" "	0.98	0.72	...	...	
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	
江蘇 上海	0.50	0.37	...	...	Embroidered seam. The style is peculiar to Peking and thereabouts.
" "	0.87	0.64	...	...	Same style as the preceding.
" "	0.50	0.37	...	...	
" "	0.42	0.31	...	...	Stitched to the inside of the coat and worn erect.
" "	0.14	0.10	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
534	Man's Winter Hood	風帽	Kiangsu, Shanghai
535	12 pairs Woman's Socks	女襪套	„ „
536	2 „ Child's Stockings	小孩襪	„ „
537	2 pairs Woman's Knee Trousers	膝褲	„ „
538	4 Woman's Stomachers	女肚兜	„ „
539	Child's Jacket	小孩布衫	„ „
540	„ Bib	„ 圍嘴	„ „
541	2 pairs Soldier's Gaiters	裹腿	„ „
542	4 Woman's Head Wrappers	女包頭	„ „
543	5 „ Fillets	女帽	„ „
544	Girl's Fillet	女帽圈	„ „
545	2 Woman's Fillets	女帽	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
546	5 „ „	„	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
547	2 „ Stomachers	肚兜袋	„ „ ...
548	1 pair Man's Boots	布靴	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
549	1 „ „ „	釘靴	„ „ ...
550	1 „ „ „	布靴	„ „ ...
551	1 „ „ „	壽靴	„ „ ...
552	1 „ „ Shoes	緞棉鞋	„ „ ...
553	1 „ „ „	布 „	„ „ ...
554	1 „ „ „	布鞋	„ „ ...
555	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
江蘇 上海	0.54	0.40	...	...	
,, ,,	0.80	0.59	...	...	
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	
,, ,,	0.20	0.15	...	...	Fastened to the leg by garters and exposed below the outer trousers and skirt.
,, ,,	0.41	0.30	...	...	Suspended from a cord passing round the neck, and worn innermost.
,, ,,	0.23	0.17	...	...	
,, ,,	0.16	0.12	...	...	
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	
,, ,,	0.27	0.20	...	...	Bound round the head during cold weather. Used only by the common people.
,, ,,	1.01	0.74	...	...	This shape is only worn by married women. Those exhibited are for mourning, as those in use are usually of silk or foreign material, and, among wealthy people, are studded with pearls and ornamented with gold.
,, ,,	0.20	0.15	...	...	This shape is only worn by unmarried women. Like the preceding, the costliness depends on the means of the wearer.
湖北 漢陽	0.22	0.16	...	...	Like No. 543, but more ornamented.
浙江 寧波	0.42	0.31	...	...	Same as the preceding.
,, ,,	0.11	0.08	...	...	Same as No. 538, but with pocket attached.
湖北 漢陽	0.80	0.59	...	...	Official.
,, ,,	1.10	0.81	...	...	Hob-nailed. For wet weather.
,, ,,	0.92	0.68	...	...	Official mourning.
,, ,,	1.35	0.99	...	...	For burying the dead in.
,, ,,	1.35	0.99	...	...	Satin; lined and wadded.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	...	...	Wadded.
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	Worn by the labouring class when in their "best."
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	...	...	The same.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
556	1 pair Man's Shoes	布鞋	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
557	1 „ „ „	布孝鞋	„ „ ...
558	1 „ „ „	布鞋	„ „ ...
559	1 „ „ „	布孝鞋	„ „ ...
560	1 „ „ „	布鞋	„ „ ...
561	1 „ „ „	布孝鞋	„ „ ...
562	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
563	1 „ „ „	布雨鞋	„ „ ...
564	1 „ „ „	布釘鞋	„ „ ...
565	1 „ „ Boots	布釘靴	Kiangsu, Chinkiang
566	1 „ „ „	„	„ Shanghai
567	1 „ „ „	布靴	„ „
568	1 „ „ „	快靴	Chihli, Tientsin .....
569	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
570	1 „ „ Shoes	布孝鞋	„ „ .....
571	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
572	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
573	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
574	1 „ „ „	布鞋	„ „ .....
575	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
576	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
577	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
578	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
579	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
湖北 漢陽	0.34	0.25	...	...	The same.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	...	...	Worn by the same class in mourning.
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	...	...	Mourning.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.53	0.39	...	...	
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	Mourning.
,, ,,	0.68	0.50	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.63	0.46	...	...	Coir and leather soles. For wet weather.
,, ,,	0.57	0.42	...	...	Hob-nailed. For wet weather.
江蘇 鎮江	1.26	0.93	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, 上海	1.12	0.82	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.51	1.11	...	...	Official mourning.
直隸 天津	0.62	0.46	...	...	Cavalry boots.
,, ,,	1.01	0.74	...	...	The same.
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	Wadded. Mourning.
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	The same.
,, ,,	0.95	0.70	...	...	The same, but figured.
,, ,,	0.95	0.70	...	...	Same as the preceding.
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	...	
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	...	
,, ,,	0.84	0.62	...	...	
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	...	
,, ,,	0.48	0.35	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
580	1 pair Man's Shoes	布孝鞋	Chihli, Tientsin .....
581	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
582	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
583	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
584	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
585	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
586	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
587	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
588	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
589	1 „ „ „	„	Kiangsu, Shanghai
590	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
591	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
592	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
593	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
594	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
595	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
596	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
597	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
598	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
599	1 „ „ „	布釘鞋	„ „
600	1 „ „ „	布木底鞋	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
601	1 „ „ „	布雨鞋	„ „ ...
602	1 „ „ „	布鞋	„ „ ...
603	1 „ „ Boots	快靴	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
直隸 天津	0.76	0.56	...	...	Mourning.
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.72	0.53	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.84	0.62	...	...	,,
江蘇 上海	0.50	0.37	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.68	0.50	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.46	0.34	...	...	,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	Hob-nailed. For wet weather.
浙江 甯波	0.27	0.20	...	...	Wooden soles. For wet weather
,, ,,	0.58	0.43	...	...	Leather soles. For wet weather.
,, ,,	0.53	0.39	...	...	
,, ,,	0.83	0.61	...	...	Cavalry boots.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
604	1 pair Man's Shoes	草鞋	Chêkiang, Ningpo
605	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
606	1 „ Boy's „	小孝鞋	Chihli, Tientsin .....
607	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ .....
608	1 „ „ „	小布鞋	„ „ .....
609	1 „ „ „	小釘鞋	Kiangsu, Shanghai
610	1 „ Man's „	凉鞋	„ „
611	2 pairs Man's Slippers.....	布襪套	„ „
612	32 „ Woman's Shoes	布女花鞋	„ „
613	1 „ „ „	布女孝鞋	„ „
614	3 „ „ „	„	„ „
615	4 „ „ „	布女鞋	„ „
616	1 „ „ „	布女釘鞋	„ „
617	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
618	17 „ „ „	布女鞋	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
619	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...
620	3 „ „ „	„	Chêkiang, Ningpo
621	1 „ „ „	布女鞋素	„ „

Note.—The collection of shoes has been confined to those made of cloth, and as those made of native tints in silk employed in the making of shoes worn by all who can afford to do so would have floor of his house under his feet, instead of laying it on the ground; and a wise precaution it perforated covers, or stools, on which to rest their feet, the majority of houses have no covering freezing point. The extreme stiffness of the sole leaves room for much improvement; and the when he may do so. Sizes range from a maximum of 1 *ch'ih* (or 14 inches, English) to 4½ heel on the upper. The designs are all recognised and bear well-known names, though it are the "cumulus cloud," the layers which ornament the toe; the "old-age character," the "butterfly pattern."

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
浙江 甯波	0.03	0.02	...	...	Made of straw and cotton rags. Used by water-carriers and porters of the lowest class.
" "	0.02	0.01	...	...	Same as the preceding.
直隸 天津	0.76	0.56	...	...	Mourning.
" "	0.42	0.31	...	...	"
" "	0.48	0.35	...	...	
江蘇 上海	0.49	0.36	...	...	Hob-nailed. For wet weather.
" "	0.84	0.62	...	...	For summer wear.
" "	0.37	0.27	...	...	All cloth.
	₱ pair.	₱ pair.			
" "	0.31	0.23	...	...	Embroidered.
" "	0.31	0.23	...	...	Embroidered mourning.
" "	0.23	0.17	...	...	Plain mourning.
" "	0.23	0.17	...	...	Plain.
" "	0.50	0.37	...	...	Hob-nailed. For wet weather.
" "	0.42	0.31	...	...	The same as the preceding.
湖北 漢陽	0.20	0.15	...	...	Embroidered.
" "	0.12	0.09	...	...	Worn by poor working women.
浙江 甯波	0.23	0.17	...	...	Embroidered.
" "	0.23	0.17	...	...	Mourning.

cloth are seldom worn outside of mourning, it is consequently limited; otherwise the various hues and rendered this exhibit a far more pleasing sight. It has been tritely remarked that a Chinese carries the is when one considers that, with the exception of the wealthy, who generally have charcoal pans with on the ground; and this in parts of the Empire where the thermometer falls 20 degrees (Fahrenheit) below discomfort it occasions affords no better indication than the readiness with which a Chinese goes slipshod *ts'un* (or $6\frac{2}{3}$ inches). The measurement is not taken on the sole, but from the tip of the toe to may appear that the fantastic figures owe their existence to individual caprice. The principal designs embroidered ornament which is the word for "longevity," and is in the seal style of character; and the

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
622	2 pairs Woman's Sleeping Slippers.....	布女睡鞋	Chêkiang, Ningpo...
623	1 piece Silk and Cotton Mixture	半絲綿綢	„ Hangchow
624	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
625	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
626	1 „ „ „	半棉織金緞	Kwangtung, Kwangchow.
627	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
628	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
629	4 Waist Bands	褲帶	Kiangsu, Shanghai
630	6 „	„	„ „
631	8 „	„	„ „
632	12 pairs Man's Garters	襪帶	„ „
633	8 „ „	„	„ „
634	4 „ „	„	„ „
635	3 Waist Bands	腰帶	„ „
636	Belt	扣帶	„ „
637	„	„	„ „
638	1 piece Imitation Lambs' Skin.....	羊絨	Shensi, Hanchung...
639	1 „ „ „	„	„ „ ...

Note.—The practice of dwarfing or compressing the feet does not date back further than A.D. 950. As absence of historical record, to decide which may be accepted as the most trustworthy. A desire of an artificial method to become fashionable, are among the accepted explanations; while at home, and point to the absence of afternoon teas as one of the common benefits arising agricultural people the compression does not often exceed a slight distortion of the toes. repellent form. At the age of 5 or 6 the bandages are first used, and in two to four years the shrieks and tears of the willing victim. Condemned from an age when girls of other purifies their minds, the Chinese girl has to look enviously on the rompings of her brothers, and So intensely are small feet admired (the smallest measuring 4 inches), that they compensate elicit the reply that her feet are so many inches long. They are poetically termed "golden feet of his bride, under the belief that the action will prevent them aching in the future. Shoes shoes are generally covered with coarse white cloth ; those exhibited and marked as mourning

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.*	Length. *Ch'ih.*	Length. *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.*	Width. *Ts'un.*	Remarks.
浙江 甯波	0.11	0.08	...			...		Worn when sleeping, to prevent the foot from expanding.
„ 杭州	2.05	1.51	3	8	0	1	3	Purplish-blue. Plain. Woof of cotton.
„ „	3.01	2.21	4	4	0	1	3½	Purplish-blue. Figured. Woof of cotton.
„ „	1.12	0.82	3	3	0	1	1	„ „ „ „
廣東 廣州	5.00	3.68	1	7	4	2	1	Interwoven with gilt paper. Used in hat and cap trimmings.
„ „	3.78	2.78	3	5	8	1	6½	Same as the preceding.
„ „	3.78	2.78	3	5	0	1	6½	„ „ „
江蘇 上海	1.01	0.74	...			...		Silk and cotton mixture. Woof of cotton.
„ „	1.18	0.87	...			...		The same.
„ „	1.36	1.00	...			...		„
„ „	0.82	0.60	...			...		„
„ „	0.68	0.50	...			...		„
„ „	0.18	0.13	...			...		„
„ „	1.50	1.10	...			...		The same. Worn outside of long coat.
„ „	0.63	0.46	...			...		Silk and cotton mixture. Worn by officials outside of long coat, to keep the folds in their places.
„ „	0.45	0.33	...			...		Same as the preceding, but narrower.
陝西 漢中	1.47	1.08	2	8	0	1	2	Wool woven over a cotton ground.
„ „	1.47	1.08	1	8	0	1	1	The same.

to its origin, so many theories have been propounded, all equally plausible, that it is impossible, in the
to imitate the club-feet of an Empress, a recognition of small feet as a mark of gentility, and an adoption
cynics assert that the Chinese are the only people who have discovered the means of keeping their wives
from this national custom. All classes in China except the Tartars practise it, though among the
In families where a strict observance of fashion is carried out, this foolish custom is seen in its most
the compression is complete, and form set. That the operation is most painful is well testified by
countries are enjoying that exercise that builds up and strengthens their constitutions and invigorates and
totter from point to point, clutching at everything on the way, to relieve the burden on her aching feet.
for the deficiency in all other charms; and an inquiry as to the beauty of a Chinese lady will often
lilies," and in some parts of the Empire it is often one of the first duties of the bridegroom to rub the
worn by people of means are usually of red silk and embroidery. In deep mourning, as with men, the
are a modified form of mourning, and worn ordinarily.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
640	2 pairs Woman's Socks	女氈襪	Shensi, Hanchung
641	3 „ Man's Stockings	男氈襪	„ „
642	3 Card-case Bags	氈帖包	Chêkiang, Hangchow
643	2 Hats	氈帽	Chihli, Tientsin
644	2 „	„	„ „
645	4 „	„	Hupeh, Hanyang
646	2 „	„	„ „
647	2 „	„	„ „
648	12 Caps	小氈帽	Chihli, Tientsin
649	2 „	„	„ „
650	Velvet, Gold-ribbed	金鑲纐絨	Hupeh, Hanyang
651	„ Blue	月白絨	„ „
652	„ Mottled	銀針絨	„ „
653	„ Black	黑絨	„ „
654	„ Grey	草上霜絨	„ „
655	Pack-saddle	馬被袋	„ Hsiangyang
656	„	„	„ „
657	„	„	Shantung, Têngchow
658	Trunk	衣包	„ „
659	Cash Bag	錢袋	„ „
660	„	„	Hupeh, Siangyang
661	„	„	„ „
662	„	„	Chêkiang, Ningpo

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
陝西 漢中	0.67	0.49	...	...	Felt.
〃 〃	2.28	1.68	...	...	〃
浙江 杭州	0.68	0.50	...	...	Compressed goats' hair and cotton. The Chinese card is a sheet of red paper varying from 6 × 3 inches to 10 × 5 inches in size, in accordance with the rank of the owner. It is always carried by a servant.
直隸 天津	0.49 ₱ *piece.*	0.36 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt. Fancy silk bindings.
〃 〃	0.35 ₱ *piece.*	0.26 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt. Plain.
湖北 漢陽	0.22 ₱ *piece.*	0.16 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt. Fancy silk bindings.
〃 〃	0.19 ₱ *piece.*	0.14 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	The same.
〃 〃	0.14 ₱ *piece.*	0.10 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt. Bound with black lasting.
直隸 天津	0.22 ₱ *piece.*	0.16 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt. With ear lapels.
〃 〃	0.22 ₱ *piece.*	0.16 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Felt.
湖北 漢陽	14.66	10.78	2 5 0	1 8	Cotton back, silk facing. Used as dress trimmings.
〃 〃	8.40	6.18	1 5 0	1 7½	Same as the above.
〃 〃	5.62	4.13	1 0 0	1 7½	Same as the preceding, but not so commonly used.
〃 〃	8.40	6.18	1 5 0	1 7½	Same as Nos. 650 and 651.
〃 〃	5.13	3.77	1 5 0	1 8	Facing inferior to the preceding, but for same use.
湖北 襄陽	1.40	1.03	...	...	Used in the mountainous districts of China for carrying bedding and other things in.
〃 〃	1.40	1.03	...	...	The same.
山東 登州	1.80	1.33	...	...	〃
〃 〃	1.44	1.06	...	...	Made of stout canvas, and when empty may be rolled up.
〃 〃	0.35	0.26	...	...	Thrown across the shoulder.
湖北 襄陽	0.22	0.16	...	...	Same as the preceding.
〃 〃	0.22	0.16	...	...	〃 〃
浙江 甯波	0.11	0.08	...	...	〃 〃

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
663	Cash Bag	錢袋	Hupeh, Hsiangyang
664	„	搭膊	Kiangsu, Shanghai
665	„	„	„ „
666	„	„	Chêkiang, Ningpo
667	Apron and Pocket	錢肚兜	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
668	Handkerchief	手巾袋	„ „ ...
669	4 Purses	小搭連	„ „ ...
670	6 Cash Pouches	錢肚兜	„ „ ...
671	3 „ „	„	Kiangsu, Shanghai
672	4 Tobacco Bags	烟口袋	„ „
673	Pipe Bag	水烟筒袋	Chêkiang, Ningpo
674	Head-dress	假髮	„ „
675	„	„	„ „
676	22 Powder Puffs	粉撲	„ „
677	4 Spectacle-cases	眼鏡壳	„ „
678	2 pairs Cotton Stockings	線襪	„ „
679	2 Spectacle-cases	眼鏡壳	Hunan
680	50 pieces Cotton Rouge	臙脂	Chêkiang, Hangchow
681	10 „ „ „	大臙脂	„ „
682	Head-dress	假頭	„ Ningpo ...
683	5 Balls	棉球	Kiangsu, Shanghai
684	1 pair Pillows	花布枕頭	„ „
685	1 „ „	小枕頭	„ „
686	1 „ „	耳枕	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
湖北 襄陽	0.46	0.34	...	...	Of same make as the preceding, but stronger, and carried across the back of ponies, asses, or mules.
江蘇 上海	0.50	0.37	...	...	Bound round the waist.
" "	0.25	0.19	...	...	Same as the preceding, but smaller.
浙江 甯波	0.31	0.23	...	...	Same as the preceding.
湖北 漢陽	0.24	0.18	...	...	Worn by men.
" "	0.12	0.09	...	...	With cash bag combined.
" "	0.12 ℔ piece.	0.09 ℔ piece.	...	...	Hung at the waist by passing it under the belt.
" "	0.12 ℔ piece.	0.09 ℔ piece.	...	...	Hung at the waist.
江蘇 上海	0.22 ℔ piece.	0.16 ℔ piece.	...	...	Same as the preceding.
" "	0.07	0.05	...	...	
浙江 甯波	0.11	0.08	...	...	For carrying the hubble-bubble.
" "	0.18	0.13	...	...	Worn by married women. Almost out of fashion.
" "	0.18	0.13	...	...	The same.
" "	0.18	0.13	...	...	
" "	0.16	0.12	...	...	
" "	0.08	0.06	...	...	Knitted. Used by women.
湖南	0.39	0.29	...	...	Lacquered cloth.
浙江 杭州	0.30	0.22	...	...	
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	
" 寧波	0.10	0.07	...	...	Worn by unmarried women.
江蘇 上海	0.76	0.56	...	...	Said to contain pith, hair, and quicksilver; the latter supposed to make them bounce.
" "	0.45	0.33	...	...	
" "	0.27	0.20	...	...	Smaller than the preceding.
" "	0.31	0.23	...	...	The orifice is for the ear.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
687	1 pair Pillows	瓜枕	Kiangsu, Shanghai
688	1 „ Cushions	坐簟	„ „
689	1 „ „	脈枕	„ „
690	Pillow	和合枕	„ „
691	Cushion	三連枕	„ „
692	Suit of Criminal condemned to death	犯人衣	„ „
663	2 pairs Child's Shoes	小孩鞋	„ „
694	5 „ „ „	„	Hupeh, Hanyang
695	1 pair „ „	„	„ „
696	1 „ „ „	„	„ „
697	5 pieces Oiled Cloth	油布	„ „
698	4 Boy's Caps	小孩帽	„ „
699	7 Official Hats	素纓暖大帽	„ „
700	12 Children's Caps and Head Dresses	小孩帽各樣	„ „
701	2 Child's Caps	„	Kiangsu, Shanghai
702	Boy's Cap	„	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
江蘇 上海	0.54	0.40	...	...	Used on the opium divan.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	...	...	For chairs or divans.
,, ,,	0.12	0.09	...	...	Used by doctors for resting the patient's hand on while feeling the pulse.
,, ,,	0.27	0.20	...	...	In two sections.
,, ,,	0.23	0.17	...	...	May be folded and used as a pillow.
,, ,,	1.36	1.00	...	...	Of cardinal coloured cloth. The unfortunate wretch is clad in garments like these, and, with his arms and legse pinioned, is conveyed, in a wooden cag or a sedan chair with no roof, to the execution ground, where, in a kneeling posture and neck stretched forward by his cue, he is decapitated.
,, ,,	0.26 ₱ *pair.*	0.19 ₱ *pair.*	...	...	
湖北 漢陽	0.22 ₱ *pair.*	0.16 ₱ *pair.*	...	...	
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	
,, ,,	3.59	2.71	5 0 0	1 1	Used for covering sedan chairs.
,, ,,	0.12 ₱ *piece.*	0.09 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	
,, ,,	0.58 ₱ *piece.*	0.43 ₱ *piece.*	...	...	Of black cloth, with purple tassels, and used in mourning. This style of hat is used on all ceremonial occasions by those who hold real or brevet official rank. It is for ordinary use made of deep purple satin, faced with the same material or velvet or skin, and has a bright red tassel. The buttons denote the rank: the lowest, which may be used by all graduates, passed or honorary, is of brass; the highest, of deep red, is worn by the first magnates of the Empire. This hat is worn by all officers, civil or military, and is invariably adorned, when not in mourning, with a peacock's feather, which fits into a jade socket attached at right angles to the button.
,, ,,	3.24	2.38	...	...	
江蘇 上海	0.18	0.13	...	...	
,, ,,	0.19	0.14	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
703	Girl's Cap	小女孩帽	Kiangsu, Shanghai
704	6 Man's Caps	素帽	„ „
705	2 „ „	„	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
706	Man's Cap.....	喪帽	Kiangsu, Soochow
707	„ „	„	Chêkiang, Ningpo
708	3 Children's Sun Hats.....	小孩凉帽	„ „
709	8 pieces Silk.....	五彩綢	Hupeh, Kingchow
710	9 „ „	巴緞各色	Szechwan, Pachow
711	2 „ „	„ 五彩	„ „
712	1 piece Grasscloth	本色細夏布	Kiangsi, Hsinch'ang
713	1 „ „	„ 粗 „	„ „
714	1 „ „	„ 細 „	„ Shangkao
715	1 „ „	„ 粗 „	„ „
716	1 „ „	„ 粗 „	„ „
717	1 „ „	漂白細夏布	„ Ts'ungjên
718	1 „ „	„ „	„ „
719	1 „ „	„ 粗夏布	„ „
720	1 „ „	藍細夏布	„ „
721	1 „ „	„ „	„ „
722	1 „ „	„ „	„ „
723	1 „ „	紅細 „	„ „
724	1 „ „	漂白細夏布	„ Ihwang ...
725	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.* *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
江蘇 上海	0.10	0.07	...	...	
〃 〃	1.01	0.74	...	...	In sombre colours, as used in mourning. Usually of black satin with red knobs.
湖北 漢陽	0.20	0.15	...	...	Same as the preceding. Of coarse white cloth. Used during the period of intense mourning or when following the remain of a parent.
江蘇 蘇州	0.10	0.07	...	...	
浙江 寧波	0.08	0.06	...	...	Same as the preceding.
〃 〃	0.12	0.09	...	...	Made from foreign cotton material.
湖北 荆州	3.55 ₱ *piece.*	2.61 ₱ *piece.*	1 0 4	2 0	Variegated. Manufactured solely for covering bed quilts.
四川 巴州	3.55 ₱ *piece.*	2.61 ₱ *piece.*	1 0 0	1 9½	Of different colours. For same use as the preceding.
〃 〃	3.90 ₱ *piece.*	2.87 ₱ *piece.*	1 0 0	1 9½	Plaided. For same use as the preceding.
江西 新昌	2.42	1.78	4 8 5	1 7	Fine; unbleached.
〃 〃	1.06	0.78	4 6 5	1 6	Coarse; unbleached.
〃 上高	2.99	2.20	4 9 5	1 6½	Fine; unbleached.
〃 〃	1.59	1.17	4 8 5	1 7	Coarse; unbleached.
〃 〃	1.17	0.86	4 7 6	1 7	〃 〃
〃 崇仁	2.92	2.15	5 2 9	1 2½	Fine; bleached.
〃 〃	2.34	1.72	5 2 9	1 3	〃 〃
〃 〃	1.77	1.30	5 2 9	1 2½	Coarse; bleached.
〃 〃	3.06	2.25	5 2 9	1 2½	Fine; dark blue.
〃 〃	2.65	1.95	5 2 9	1 2½	Fine; light blue.
〃 〃	2.24	1.65	5 2 9	1 2½	Fine; darker shade than the preceding.
〃 〃	2.96	2.18	5 2 9	1 2½	Fine; red. Used only for women and children.
〃 宜黃	2.27	1.67	3 0 0	1 1	Fine; bleached.
〃 〃	1.82	1.34	3 0 0	1 1	〃 〃

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
726	1 piece Grasscloth.....	漂白細夏布	Kiangsi, Ihwang....
727	1 „ „	藍細夏布	„ „ ....
728	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ....
729	1 „ „	天青細夏布	„ „ ....
730	1 „ „	元色 „	„ „ ....
731	1 „ „	綠細夏布	„ „ ....
732	1 „ „	漂白細夏布	„ Ningtu....
733	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ....
73 4	1 „ „	„ „	„ „ ....
735	1 „ „	漂白粗夏布	„ „ ....
736	1 „ „	本色細 „	„ „ ....
737	1 „ „	漂白細 „	Kiangsi, Kwang-ch'ang.
738	1 „ „	本色細 „	„ „
739	1 „ „	„ 粗 „	„ „
740	1 „ „	„ 細 „	„ Wantsai....
741	1 „ „	„ 細 „	„ „ ....
742	1 „ „	„ 粗夏布	„ „ ....
743	1 „ „	紅細夏布	„ Lêan .....
744	1 „ „	本色粗夏布	„ „ .....
745	1 „ „	„ „	„ Chinch'i....
746	1 „ „	漂白 „	„ Shihch'êng
747	1 „ „	本色 „	„ Fêni.....
748	1 „ „	„ 細夏布	Hunan, Liuyang....

Note.—The plants which furnish the fibre from which this cloth is woven have been identified as *Urtica* filaments boiled in lime water and exposed to the sun become more flexible and white, suitable Universal Exhibition, Vienna, 1873.")

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.			Width.		Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih.*	*Ts'un.*	
江西 宜黃	1.09	0.80	3	0	0	1	1	Fine; bleached.
„ „	4.03	2.96	6	0	0	1	1	Fine; light blue.
„ „	3.90	2.87	6	0	0	1	1	Fine; dark blue.
„ „	4.11	3.02	6	0	0	1	1	Fine; dark purple.
„ „	3.02	2.22	6	0	0	1	1	Fine; black. Used principally for mourning.
„ „	3.62	2.66	6	0	0	1	1	Fine; green. Process of dyeing same as No. 163.
„ 寧都	5.43	3.99	9	2	0	1	3	Fine; bleached.
„ „	2.99	2.20	6	4	0	1	2	„ „
„ „	2.62	1.93	6	4	0	1	2	„ „
„ „	2.22	1.63	6	4	0	1	2	Coarse; bleached.
„ „	7.82	5.75	9	5	0	1	3½	Fine; unbleached.
„ 廣昌	2.15	1.58	5	0	0	1	2	Fine; bleached.
„ „	1.88	1.38	5	0	0	1	3	Fine; unbleached.
„ „	1.25	0.92	4	7	6	1	7	Coarse; unbleached.
„ 萬載	4.58	3.37	5	0	1	1	7½	Fine; unbleached.
„ „	3.47	2.55	6	8	1	1	7½	„ „
„ „	2.03	1.51	7	4	9	1	7½	Coarse; unbleached.
„ 樂安	1.96	1.44	4	0	0	1	1	Fine; red. Used only by women and children.
„ „	1.37	1.01	7	4	9	1	7	Coarse; unbleached. Used for mosquito curtains.
„ 金谿	1.40	1.03	5	7	0	1	3½	Coarse; unbleached.
„ 石城	1.74	1.28	7	6	0	1	1½	Coarse; bleached. Used for mosquito curtains.
„ 分宜	1.40	1.03	6	6	0	1	6	Coarse; unbleached.
湖南 瀏陽	3.25	2.39	4	9	1	1	4	Fine; unbleached.

nivea, Sida tiliæfolia, Dolichos bulbosis, etc. The stalk of these plants is like that of hemp, and its for weaving into cloth. ("Port Catalogues of the Chinese Customs Collection at the Austro-Hungarian

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
749	1 piece Felt	鞋底氈	Shensi, Hanchung
750	1 „ „	„	„ „
751	Inner Jacket	和尙小衣	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
752	Long Coat	„ 大衫	„ „ ...
753	„	„ „	„ „ ...
754	Vestment	„ 祖衣	„ „ ...
755	„	„ 袈裟	„ „ ...
756	„	„ 禪衣	„ „ ...
757	„	„ „	„ „ ...
758	Waist Girdle	„ 腰帶	„ „ ...
759	Shoes	„ 鞋	Kiangsu, Shanghai
760	„	„ „	„ „
761	Hood	„ 風帽	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
762	Cap	„ 帽	„ „ ...
763	Hat	„ „	„ „ ...
764	4 Hats	„ 大帽	„ „ ...
765	Vestment	道士大衣	„ „ ...
766	„	„ 法衣	„ „ ...

Note.—"The most popular religious sect in China is the Buddhists, or the followers of *Fo*, whose tenets of the Rationalists, to seek for a wise man said to have appeared there; according to others, have been that this mission was excited by some indistinct tidings of the advent and death are more numerous in China than the *Tausz*, and they obtained influence more rapidly over the goes even further in permitting the priests to worship the gods of other pantheons, so that foreign spirits into their calendar they saw fit. They had a good entrance into China through of happiness hereafter, of which Confucius said nothing, the people naturally looked upon them austerities to overcome evil passions and fit its disciples for future happiness. A vow of celibacy calling upon his name. They shave the entire head as a token of purity; they profess to eat no worshippers, and the cultivation of the grounds of the temple. Much of their support is of them are respectable, intelligent, and sober-minded persons, who seem to be sincerely "The Middle Kingdom," vol. ii.)

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk.Tls.*	Length. *Chang.* *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
陝西 漢中	0.20	0.15	0 4 2	2 3	For making shoe soles.
" "	0.20	0.15	0 4 2	2 3	The same.
湖北 漢陽	0.54	0.40	...	...	Buddhist priest's.
" "	1.69	1.24	...	...	" "
" "	1.69	1.24	...	...	" "
" "	4.20	3.09	...	...	" "
" "	3.54	2.60	...	...	" "
" "	4.62	3.40	...	...	" "
" "	1.67	1.23	...	...	" "
" "	0.05	0.04	...	...	" "
江蘇 上海	0.60	0.44	...	...	" "
" "	0.50	0.37	...	...	" "
湖北 漢陽	0.68	0.50	...	...	" "
" "	0.26	0.19	...	...	Buddhist priest's, ordinary wear.
" "	0.42	0.31	...	...	" " " "
" "	2.45	1.80	...	...	Buddhist priest's, ceremonial wear.
" "	5.47	4.02	...	...	Taoist priest's.
" "	4.20	3.09	...	...	" "

were introduced into China about A.D. 66, by means of an embassy sent to the West at the suggestion it arose from a remarkable expression of Confucius, 'The people of the West have sages.' It may of Christ, though there is no trace of such a rumour having reached the land of Sinim. Buddhist priests people. Their demonolatry allows the incorporation of the deities and spirits of other religions, and they could adapt themselves to the popular superstitions of the country they went to, and ingraft all the Imperial favour, and as their rites presented nothing cruel or revolting, and their tenets held out promises with favour. The tenets of Buddhism require a renunciation of the world and the observance of is taken and the priests dwell together for mutual assistance in attaining perfection by worshipping Buddha and animal food, wear no skin or woollen garments, and get their living by begging, by the alms of derived from the sale of incense sticks, gilt paper, and candles and fees for services at funerals. Many desirous of making themselves better, if possible, by their religions observances." (Dr. Williams,

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
767	6 Hats	道士大帽	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
768	3 Smoothing Irons	銅熨斗	Chêkiang, Ningpo
769	Smoothing Iron	鉄 „	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
770	„ „	烙鉄	Chêkiang, Ningpo
771	3 pairs Scissors	剪子	„ „
772	4 Thimbles	針箍	„ „
773	6 Chalk Bags and Lines	粉線	„ „
774	Knife	皮刀	„ „
775	Foot Rule	木尺	„ „
776	8 Banners	八旗	Hupeh, Hanyang ...
777	3 „	旗	„ „ ...

Note.—Taoism, or Rationalism, dates its origin from the founder *Lao-tzŭ*, or the "Old Child," the the womb, his mother bringing him forth from her left side, under a plum tree, from which he Great Supreme, and is styled "The Venerable Prince." He is represented as having travelled The summary of his doctrine, as gleaned from the only work he has left behind, called the *Tao-tê*- impersonal First Principle, self-existent, self-developing, the mother of all things. The operation sought for in return through 'quietism' and 'non-action' to the mother principle. The from mental perturbation." Dr. WILLIAMS says:—"He teaches the emanation and return of miseries of successive births and their accompanying sorrows await him. Only the priests of cultivating the ground attached to the establishment, and thus perpetuate their body; many They shave the sides of the head, and coil the rest of the hair in a tuft upon the crown, immortality, and during the Tang dynasty the Emperor and highest officers were carried away and designing jugglers, who are quite as willing to use their magical powers to injure their

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Remarks.
湖北 漢陽	3.54	2.60	...	...	Taoist priest's, ceremonial.
浙江 寧波	2.56	1.88	...	...	Brass; filled with live charcoal.
湖北 漢陽	0.22	0.16	...	...	Iron. Same as preceding.
浙江 寧波	0.14	0.10	...	...	For ironing seams.
" "	0.18	0.13	...	...	
" "	0.05	0.04	...	...	
" "	0.07	0.05	...	...	For marking.
" "	0.04	0.03	...	...	Used for cutting skin lining.
" "	0.04	0.03	...	...	
湖北 漢陽	12.13	8.91	...	...	Banners of the eight divisions of the Imperial or Manchu corps—the army with which the present dynasty invaded China and wrested the sceptre from the feeble grasp of the Mings. The descendants of this army of Manchus, including also Chinese who joined the standards, are all enrolled under their respective banners, and an accurate register is kept of their number; they receive a monthly stipend, and have to be in readiness to go on active service when called upon. Their strength at present in Peking alone exceeds 100,000. The diagram in the centre of the flags is the *yin-yang* of Chinese cosmogony, or the male and female principles of nature, from which all creation was evolved.
" "	4.04	2.97	...	...	Arranged in proper sequence; the characters make the phrase "Great and Pure Nation." *See* No. 1.

legend being that he had white hair and eyebrows at his birth, and had been borne for 80 years in took his surname of *Li*, or Plum (B.C. 504). He is believed by his votaries to be the incarnation of the to the "further extremities" of the earth and to have converted many people to his way of thinking. *ching* is given as follows by the late Mr. W. F. Mayers:—"Creation proceeding from a vast, intangible, of this creative principle fulfilled in the nature of men, the highest development of which again is to be highest good, accordingly, is to be enjoyed in a transcendental abstraction from worldly cares, or freedom all good beings into the bosom of Reason (*Tao*), and their eternal existence therein; but if not good, the this sect are regarded as its members; they live in temples and small communities with their families, lead a wandering life, and derive a precarious livelihood from the sale of charms and medical nostrums. thrusting a pin through it. They long endeavoured to find a beverage which would insure longevity or with the delusion. Since that time they have degenerated, and are now looked upon as ignorant cheats enemies as to help those who seek their aid."

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
778	9 Banners.....	旗	Hupeh, Hanyang...
779	6 „	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town.	Value.		Length.	Width.	Remarks.
Name in Chinese.	Amer. Gold $.	*Hk. Tls.*	*Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	*Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	
湖北 漢陽	28.15	20.70	...	...	Company flags. A brigade is divided into five battalions, each battalion consisting of five companies, which each number 100 strong, and are respectively designated van, rear, left, right, and centre.
,, ,,	24.93	18.33	...	...	Striped. Banners of officers, civil and military. The character in the centre is the surname of the official.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

CHINA SECTION.

Part II.

CATALOGUE OF THE CANTON COLLECTION.

No.	ARTICLE.		Place of Production—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
1, 2	2 pairs Hanging Lanterns.....	宮燈	Kwangtung, Canton
3–6	4 „ „ „	„	„ „
7–22	16 pairs Written Scrolls.....	對聯	„ „
23–26	4 pairs Painted Scrolls	四扉畫	„ „
27	Chinese Imperial Ensign.....	中國皇旗	„ „
28	Flag of Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces.	兩廣總督部堂旗	„ „
29	Flag of Hoppo or Superintendent of Customs, Canton.	粵海關監督旗	„ „
30	Flag of Chinese Rearguard.....	中國後營旗	„ „
31	Flag of the Sui-ching Regiment, Canton	廣東綏靖營旗	„ „
32	Flag of a Military or Naval Commander	中國武官旗	„ „
33	Official Processional Flag	清道旗	„ „
34	Flag of a Canton Street Patrol.....	廣州城太平街防虞旗	„ „
35	Artillery Flag	砲位旗	„ „
36	Flag of Authority	令旗	„ „
37	Flag of the Chinese Gun-vessel *Chênto*	鎮濤輪船旗	„ „
38	Congratulatory Flag	賀喜旗	„ „
39	Buddhist Temple Flag	廟旗	„ „
40	Flag of Official Junk.....	官船旗	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Remarks.
廣東廣州城	76.00	56.00	...	...	For lighting rooms.
" "	38.00	28.00	...	...	" "
" "	15.00	11.00	...	...	For ornamenting the walls of rooms. The characters on each pair of scrolls form a poetical couplet.
" "	11.00	8.00	...	...	For ornamenting the walls of rooms.
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	
" "	2.49	1.83	...	...	Hoisted in front of official residence.
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	" " " "
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	The character on the flag is pronounced *Wang*, and is a Chinese surname.
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	Borne in front of high officials. The characters signify "Purity."
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	The character on the flag signifies a "cannon."
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	The character on the flag signifies "Mandate." Such a flag would be borne by a force sent to suppress a riot; it conveys authority to use arms against a mob, and is somewhat equivalent to the "Riot Act" in the West.
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.04	1.50	...	...	The characters on the flag signify "Joy be with you."
" "	2.04	1.50	...	...	
" "	2.04	1.50	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
41	Buddhist Temple Flag	天上聖母旗	Kwangtung, Canton
42	Flag used at Mid-autumn Festival	慶賀中秋旗	„ „
43	*T'uhua* Boat Flag	土華船旗	„ „
44	Flag of Officials from 4th Rank downwards.	三色官旗	„ „
45	Flag of Officials from 2nd to 4th Rank	五色官旗	„ „
46	Flag of Officials of 1st Rank	七色官旗	„ „
47	Junk Guardian Flag	當煞旗	„ „
48	Flag of a Generalissimo	帥旗	„ „
49	Flag of a General of Provincial Forces	提督旗	„ „
50	Junk Guardian Flag	當煞旗	„ „
51	Domestic Guardian Flag	„	„ „
52	Laudatory Flag	稱讚旗	„ „
53	Flag	蟾蜍食月旗	„ „
54	„	七星旗	„ „
55	„	當煞旗	„ „
56	„	„	„ „
57	Black-wood Cabinet	酸枝木櫃	„ „
58	„ Table	酸枝木圓枱	„ „
59	„ „	酸枝木八仙枱	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
廣東 廣州城	2.27	1.68	...	...	The characters signify "Queen of Heaven," a deity of the Chinese.
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	The characters signify "Mid-autumn salutations."
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	*T'uhua* is the name of a place near Canton.
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.27	1.68	...	...	
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	Device represents the "eight diagrams" of Chinese philosophy, with, in the centre, the diagram of the *yang* and *yin*, the primordial positive and negative essences from which all matter was evolved. The flag is hoisted by junks to ward off evil influences.
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	Character on flag signifies "Commander-in-chief."
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	
" "	1.82	1.33	...	...	Device represents *yang* and *yin* (*see* No. 47). Flag is used by junks.
" "	3.64	2.67	...	...	Picture represents *Tzŭ-wei*, the spirit which keeps off evil influences.
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	Such a flag would be presented to a skilful workman.
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	The picture represents an eclipse, which the Chinese say is brought about by toads or a dragon trying to devour the sun or moon.
" "	1.82	1.33	...	...	The stars on the flag represent the seven stars of the Great Bear, which constitute the "Plough." The proper relative positions are not preserved.
" "	2.72	2.00	...	...	The picture is that of a bat, the Chinese emblem of happiness.
" "	3.64	2.67	...	...	Device represents *yang* and *yin* and "eight diagrams" (*see* No. 47), surrounded by four bats.
" "	54.40	40.00	...	...	Canton black-wood is red-wood stained. The red-wood is imported from Annam and Siam.
" "	27.20	20.00	...	...	Inlaid with marble and mother-of-pearl.
" "	18.13	13.33	...	...	" " "

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	ARTICLE. Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
60-63	4 Black-wood Stools	酸枝木馬坑	Kwangtung, Canton
64-67	4 „ Drum-shaped Stools	酸枝木鼓墩	„ „
68-75	8 „ Chairs	酸枝木椅	„ „
76-79	4 „ Tea-poys	酸枝木茶机	„ „
80-84	5 pairs Porcelain Vases	磁花瓶	Kiangsi, Kingtêchên
85	1 „ „ Umbrella Stands	磁傘擱	„ „
86	1 „ „ Drum-shaped Stools	磁鼓墩	„ „
87 88	2 Glazed Earthen Ornaments	瓦花架	Kwangtung, Shihwan
89 90	2 Porcelain Punch Bowls	磁大酒碗	Kiangsi, Kingtêchên
91-94	4 „ Card Plates	磁帖碟	„ „
95-103	9 pairs Porcelain Vases	磁花瓶	„ „
104-107	4 sets Porcelain Toilet Boxes	磁粉盒	„ „
108 109	2 White Porcelain Images	白磁佛像	„ „
110	Carved Ivory Curio	象牙坐蛋	Kwangtung, Canton
111	1 set Ivory Draughtsmen	象牙扁棋子	„ „
112	1 set Carved Ivory Chessmen	雕花象牙棋子	„ „
113	Lacquered Chess-board	漆棋盤	„ „
114 115	2 Silk Embroidered Fans	繡花絹扇	„ „
116-119	4 „ Fans, painted Figures	畫白紗宮扇	„ „
120 121	2 „ Embroidered Fans, raised Figures	繡人物紗扇	„ „
122 123	2 „ „ „ (Trees)	白紗繡花扇	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
廣東 廣州城	25.38	18.67	...	...	Inlaid with marble and mother-of-pearl.
,, ,,	54.40	40.00	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	105.20	77.36	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	26.28	19.32	...	...	,, ,, ,,
江西 景德鎮	86.12	63.33	...	...	Painted in Canton.
,, ,,	8.16	6.00	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	11.79	8.67	...	...	,, ,,
廣東 石灣	3.18	2.33	...	...	Manufactured at Shihwan, about 16 miles from Canton.
江西 景德鎮	9.08	6.68	...	...	Painted in Canton.
,, ,,	6.34	4.66	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	4.95	3.64	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.66	1.22	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.08	0.80	...	...	,, ,,
廣東 廣州城	5.89	4.33	...	...	Ornament.
,, ,,	7.44	5.47	...	...	
,, ,,	45.32	33.34	...	...	
,, ,,	9.97	7.33	...	...	
,, ,,	4.90	3.60	...	...	For screening the face.
,, ,,	0.92	0.67	...	...	
,, ,,	0.36	0.26	...	...	
,, ,,	0.92	0.66	...	...	

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—	
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.	
124	Folding Fan, Lacquered Handle	漆骨紙摺扇	Kwangtung, Canton	
125 126	2 Silk Embroidered Screens, Black-wood Frames.	枝木繡插屏	,,	,,
127	8 Rattan Chair Cushions.....	椅墊	,,	,,
128 129	2 Silk Table Hangings	緞繡枱圍	,,	,,
130 131	2 ,, Embroidered Scrolls.....	緞繡對子	,,	,,
132 133	2 ,, ,, Chair Covers.....	緞繡椅披	,,	,,
134 135	1 pair Silk Embroidered Screens (in Black-wood Frames).	枝木繡插屏	,,	,,
135*a*	Set of Models to illustrate Dyeing Process:—	染布模式	,,	Swatow ....
	a. Unsizing Tub and Wringer.....	浸桶絞布器	,,	,,
	b. Dyeing Vats.....	染缸	,,	,,
	c. Rinsing Tub	洗桶	,,	,,
	d. Re-sizing Tub.....	過糨桶	,,	,,
	e. Beating Table.....	椎糨機	,,	,,
	f. Drying Frame.....	曬布架	,,	,,
	g. Rolling Stand	捲布架	,,	,,
	h. Calender	踹布架	,,	,,
136	Cotton, Raw.....	棉花	,,	Hsintsao...
137	,, with Seed	棉花連核	,,	,,
138	,, Cloth.....	棉布	,,	Shihch'iao
139	,, ,, ...	,,	,,	,,
140	,, ,, ...	,,	,,	,,
141	,, ,, ...	,,	,,	Tzŭtung ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
廣東廣州城	1.45	1.07	...	...	
,, ,,	25.38	18.66	...	...	
,, ,,	3.62	2.66	...	...	
,, ,,	26.29	19.34	...	...	
,, ,,	21.76	16.00	...	...	
,, ,,	7.26	5.33	...	...	
,, ,,	10.88	8.00	...	...	
,, 汕頭	9.07	6.67	...	...	
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	For the complete removal of size, if any, from the cloth.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	Indigo the general dye.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	For the removal from the cloth of impurities taken up in the dyeing vat.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	The dyed cloth is steeped in size.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	The size is worked into the fabric by application of the wooden beater.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	For drying the cloth after sizing and at other stages.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	To prepare the cloth for the calender.
,, ,,	...	...	...	...	The stone, waxed underneath, is worked by foot to and fro upon the roller until the cloth acquires the requisite smoothness and gloss.
廣東 新造	1.11	0.89	...	...	
,, ,,	0.79	0.60	...	...	
,, 市橋	0.61	0.45	2 0 0	1 1	Used for clothing.
,, ,,	0.67	0.49	2 0 0	1 1	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.33	0.24	2 0 0	0 9	,, ,,
,, 紫洞	0.41	0.30	2 0 0	1 1	,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
142	Cotton Cloth	棉布	Kwangtung, Lishui
143	„ „	„	„ Shat'ou .....
144	„ „	„	„ Chiangt'ou ..
145	„ „	„	„ Tiehchiao ...
146	„ „ Dyed	色棉布	„ Shihch'iao...
147	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
148	„ „ „	„	„ Chiayingchou
149	„ „ „	„	„ Shihch'iao...
150	„ „ „	„	„ Tali .....
151	„ „ „	„	„ Chiayingchou
152	„ „ „	„	„ Tali .....
153	„ „ „	„	„ Chiayingchou
154	„ „ „	„	„ Shihlung .....
155	„ „ „	„	„ Kuanyao .....
156	„ „ „	„	„ Tsangt'ou.....
157	„ „ „	„	„ Shat'ou .....
158	„ „ „	„	„ Canton.....
159	„ „ „	„	„ Tali .....
160	„ „ „	„	„ Shat'ou.....
161	„ „ „	„	„ Yenpu .....
162	„ „ „	„	„ Kuanyao .....
163	„ „ „	„	„ Tiehchiao ...
164	„ „ „	„	„ Taliang .....
165	„ „ „	„	„ „ .....

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
廣東 裏水	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	$8\frac{3}{10}$	Used for clothing.
„ 沙頭	0.26	0.19	2	0	0	1	1	Used for towelling.
„ 江頭	0.33	0.24	2	0	0	0	8	Used for towelling, etc.
„ 疊滘	0.78	0.57	2	0	0	1	5	Used for bags, wrappers, etc.
„ 市橋	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	1	1	Used for clothing, etc.
„ „	0.51	0.37	2	0	0	1	2	„ „
„ 嘉應州	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	1	0	„ „
„ 市橋	0.71	0.52	2	0	0	1	$1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „
„ 大瀝	0.45	0.33	2	0	0	0	8	„ „
„ 嘉應州	0.59	0.43	2	0	0	1	2	„ „
„ 大瀝	0.56	0.41	2	0	0	1	1	„ „
„ 嘉應州	0.82	0.60	2	0	0	0	$9\frac{5}{10}$	„ „
„ 石龍	0.64	0.47	2	0	0	1	$0\frac{1}{4}$	„ „
„ 官窰	1.26	0.93	2	0	0	1	1	„ „
„ 蒼頭	1.00	0.73	2	0	0	1	1	„ „
„ 沙頭	0.45	0.33	2	0	0	1	0	„ „
„ 廣州城	0.50	0.37	2	0	0	0	9	„ „
„ 大瀝	0.31	0.23	2	0	0	0	$7\frac{5}{10}$	Used for temple hangings and for festive adornments.
„ 沙頭	0.21	0.15	2	0	0	0	8	Used for clothing.
„ 盞步	0.76	0.56	2	0	0	1	1	„ „
„ 官窰	1.16	0.85	2	0	0	1	1	„ „
„ 疊滘	2.00	1.47	2	0	0	1	4	„ „
„ 大瓦	0.73	0.53	2	4	0	1	1	Dyed before being woven. Used for palampore covering (*see* No. 349).
„ „	0.73	0.53	2	4	0	1	1	„ „

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
166	Cotton Cloth, Dyed	色棉布	Kwangtung, Taliang
167	„ „ „	„	„ Shihch'iao
168	„ „ Stamped	印花棉布包袱	„ Canton.....
169	„ „ „	„	„ „ .....
170	„ „ „	„	„ „ .....
171	„ „ „	„	„ „ .....
172	„ Towelling	棉面巾布	„ Shat'ou ...
173	„ „	„	„ „ ....
174	„ „	„	„ Tzŭni.....
175	„ Cord	棉頭繩	„ Shat'ou ...
176	„ „ Dyed	色棉頭繩	„ „ ....
177	„ „ „	„	„ „ ....
178	„ „ „	„	„ „ ....
179	„ „ „	„	„ „ ....
180	„ „ „	色棉通心繩	„ Shawan....
181	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
182	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
183	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
184	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
185	„ „	棉繩	„ Canton.....
186	„ „	„	„ „ .....
187	„ Tape	棉扁帶	„ Lunchiao..
188	„ „	„	„ Taliang ...
189	„ „ partly Dyed.....	„	„ „ ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
廣東 大眞	0.50	0.37	2 0 0	1 $2\frac{5}{10}$	Used for lining palampores, also for towelling (*see* No. 349).
„ 市橋	0.44	0.32	2 0 0	1 5	Used for clothing.
„ 廣州城	0.18	0.13	0 2 8	2 8	The cloth is foreign but the articles are stamped in Canton. Used as luggage wrappers.
„ „	0.18	0.13	0 2 8	2 8	„ „ „
„ „	0.09	0.07	0 3 0	3 0	„ „ „
„ „	0.09	0.07	0 2 4	2 4	„ „ „
„ 沙頭	0.36	0.27	0 2 1	0 $7\frac{5}{10}$	Samples consist of 10 towels each; each towel is the size given.
„ „	0.36	0.27	0 2 1	0 $7\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 紫泥	0.64	0.47	0 2 0	0 $7\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 沙頭	0.76	0.56	...	...	Used for sewing shoes and for packing.
„ „	0.86	0.63	...	...	Used generally.
„ „	0.86	0.63	...	...	„ „
„ „	1.27	0.93	...	...	„ „
„ „	0.86	0.63	...	...	„ „
„ 沙灣	0.37	0.27	...	...	„ „
„ „	0.39	0.29	...	...	„ „
„ „	1.12	0.82	...	...	Used for waist bands, etc.
„ „	0.62	0.45	...	...	„ „ „
„ „	0.44	0.32	...	...	„ „ „
„ 廣州城	0.14	0.10	...	...	Used for cording luggage, etc.
„ „	0.29	0.21	...	...	„ „ „
„ 倫敎	0.27	0.20	...	...	Used for binding garments, etc.
„ 大眞	0.95	0.70	...	...	„ „ „
„ „	0.21	0.15	...	...	Dyeing done before tape is woven.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
190	Cotton Tape, partly Dyed	色棉扁帶	Kwangtung, Taliang
191	„ „ Dyed.....	„	„ Lunchiao..
192	„ „ „	„	„ „ ..
193	„ „ „	„	„ „ ..
194	„ „ „	„	„ „ ..
195	„ „ „	„	„ Taliang ...
196	„ „ „	„	„ „ ...
197	„ „ „	„	„ Huahsien..
198	„ Fancy Trimmings.....	棉網襍	„ Canton.....
199	„ Artificial Flowers.....	棉布花	„ „ .....
	COTTON CLOTHING :—		
200	Jacket	„ 女汗衫	„ „ .....
201	„	„ „	„ „ .....
202	„	„ „	„ „ .....
203	„	„ „	„ „ .....
204	„	„ „	„ „ .....
205	„	„ „	„ „ .....
206	Waistcoat.....	„ 女背心	„ „ .....
207	Lined Jacket	„ 女夾衲	„ „ .....
208	„ „	„ 女大衫	„ „ .....
209	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....
210	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....
211	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....
212	Wadded Waistcoat.....	„ 女棉背心	„ „ .....

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
廣東 大貢	0.04	0.03	...	...	Dyeing done before tape is woven.
,, 倫敎	0.64	0.47	...	...	Woven first, dyed afterwards.
,, ,,	0.37	0.27	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.44	0.33	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.44	0.33	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, 大貢	0.41	0.30	...	...	Dyed first, woven afterwards.
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, 花縣	0.18	0.13	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, 廣州城	0.23	0.17	...	...	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.97	1.45	...	...	Sample consists of 14 boxes.
,, ,,	1.00	0.73	...	...	Worn by women.
,, ,,	0.64	0.47	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.12	0.82	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.61	0.45	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.91	0.67	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.91	0.67	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.95	0.70	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.40	1.03	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.45	1.07	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.68	0.51	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.45	1.07	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.77	1.30	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.13	0.83	...	...	Worn by women in cold weather.

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
	COTTON CLOTHING, *continued:*—		
213	Wadded Jacket	棉布女棉衲	Kwangtung, Canton
214	„ „	„ 女大棉衲	„ „
215	Trousers	„ 女褲	„ „
216	Leggings	„ 女套褲	„ „
217	Jacket	„ 男汗衫	„ „
218	„	„ „	„ „
219	Coat	„ 男長衫	„ „
220	Jacket	„ 男汗衫	„ „
221	„	„ „	„ „
222	Coat	„ 男長衫	„ „
223	Jacket	„ 男汗衫	„ „
224	„	„ „	„ „
225	Lined Jacket	„ 男夾衲	„ „
226	„ „	„ „	„ „
227	Waistcoat	„ 男背心	„ „
228	Lined Jacket	„ 男夾衲	„ „
229	„ „	„ „	„ „
230	Wadded Jacket	„ 男馬褂	„ „
231	„ Waistcoat	„ 男棉背心	„ „
232	„ „	„ „	„ „
233	„ Jacket	„ 男棉衲	„ „
234	„ „	„ „	„ „
235	„ „	„ „	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk.Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
廣東 廣州城	1.60	1.18	...	...	Worn by women in cold weather.
,, ,,	2.09	1.53	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.77	0.57	...	...	Worn by women.
,, ,,	0.77	0.57	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.75	0.55	...	...	Worn by men.
,, ,,	0.75	0.55	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.13	0.83	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.73	0.53	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.85	0.63	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.61	0.45	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.18	0.87	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.91	0.67	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.42	0.31	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.36	1.00	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.27	0.93	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.67	1.27	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.00	0.73	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.77	0.57	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.36	1.00	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.86	0.63	...	...	Worn by men.
,, ,,	1.38	1.01	...	...	,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
	Cotton Clothing, *continued:*—		
236	Wadded Coat	棉布男長棉衲	Kwangtung, Canton
237	Trousers	„ 男褲	„ „
238	„	„ „	„ „
239	„	„ „	„ „
240	Lined Leggings	„ 夾套褲	„ „
241	„ „	„ „	„ „
242	3 Wadded Collars	„ 棉領	„ „
243	Collar	„ 硬領	„ „
244	Cap	„ 孝帽	„ „
245	„	„ „	„ „
246	„	„ „	„ „
247	Knitted Cap	棉紗挑織帽	„ „
248	„ „	„ „	„ „
249	„ „	„ „	„ „
250	„ Skull Cap	„ 小孩帽	„ „
251	„ Head-band	„ 帽箍	„ „
252-255	4 pairs Stockings	棉布襪	„ „
256-259	4 pairs Knitted Socks	棉紗挑織襪頭	„ „
260	1 pair Leggings	„ 套褲	„ „
261 262	2 pairs Mittens	„ 手筒	„ „
263 264	2 pairs Shoes	棉布孝鞋	„ „
265-268	4 „ „	„ 鞋	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih. Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
廣東 廣州城	1.80	1.33	...	...	Worn by men.
,, ,,	0.50	0.37	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.35	0.26	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.91	0.67	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.08	0.06	...	...	,, ,,
,, ,,	0.04	0.03	...	...	Worn by men. Stiffened with pasteboard.
,, ,,	0.14	0.10	...	...	Worn by men in deep mourning, of which this cap represents one grade.
,, ,,	0.14	0.10	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.14	0.10	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.18	0.13	...	...	Worn in cold weather by watchmen, etc.
,, ,,	0.18	0.13	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.08	0.06	...	...	,, ,, ,, ,
,, ,,	0.04	0.03	...	...	Worn by young children.
,, ,,	0.04	0.03	...	...	Worn by old persons.
,, ,,	1.14	0.84	...	...	Worn by men.
,, ,,	0.23	0.17	...	...	Worn generally.
,, ,,	0.45	0.33	...	...	Worn by old men.
,, ,,	0.22	0.16	...	...	Worn generally.
,, ,,	1.29	0.95	...	...	Worn by men during mourning.
,, ,,	2.21	1.62	...	...	Worn by men.

No.	ARTICLE. Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Place of Production— Name in English.
	Cotton Clothing, *continued:*—		
269	1 pair Clogs	棉布水鞋	Kwangtung, Canton
270 271	2 pairs Shoes	„ 女鞋	„ „
272 273	2 „ Boots	„ 孝靴	„ „
274	Cotton and Silk Mixture	棉綢	„ Hsich'iao
275	„ „ „	„	„ „
276	„ „ „	„	„ „
277	„ „ „	„	„ „
278	„ „ „	„	„ „
279	„ „ „	„	„ „
280	„ „ „	„	„ „
281	„ „ „	„	„ „
282	„ „ „	„	„ „
283	„ „ „	„	„ „
284	„ „ „	„	„ „
285	„ „ „	„	„ „
286	„ „ „	„	„ „
287	„ „ „	„	„ „
288	„ „ „	„	„ „
289	„ „ „	„	„ „
290	„ „ „	„	„ „
291	„ „ „	„	„ „
292	„ „ „	„	„ „
293	„ „ „	„	„ „

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	REMARKS.
廣東 廣州城	0.31	0.23	...	...	Worn in wet weather.
,, ,,	1.44	1.06	...	...	Worn by women.
,, ,,	2.30	1.69	...	...	Worn by officials during mourning.
,, 西樵	1.86	1.37	2 0 0	1 6	Used for clothing.
,, ,,	2.54	1.87	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.54	1.87	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.86	1.37	2 0 0	1 6	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.54	1.87	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.54	1.86	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.97	1.45	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	1.97	1.45	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.18	1.60	2 0 0	1 3	,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
294	Cotton and Silk Mixture	棉綢	Kwangtung, Hsich'iao
295	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
296	,, ,, ,, ...	半絲棉	,, Canton...
297	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
298	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
299	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
300	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
301	,, ,, Sarong	半絲棉捫	,, ,, ...
302	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
303	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
304	,, ,, Velvet	棉底剪絨	,, Hsich'iao
305	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
306	,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
307	10 rolls Cotton and Silk Braid	絲棉扁帶	,, Canton...
308	10 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
309	4 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
310	5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
311	7 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
312	5 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
313	2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
314	1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
315	1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
316	1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...
317	1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.*	Length. *Ch'ih.*	Length. *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.*	Width. *Ts'un.*	Remarks.
廣東 西樵	2.18	1.60	2	0	0	1	3	Used for clothing.
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	2	0	0	1	3	,, ,,
,, 廣州城	2.04	1.50	1	4	0	1	5	,, ,,
,, ,,	2.04	1.50	1	4	0	1	5	,, ,,
,, ,,	4.53	3.33	2	0	0	2	0	,, ,,
,, ,,	4.53	3.33	2	0	0	2	0	,, ,,
,, ,,	9.07	6.67	2	0	0	2	0	Manufactured for export to Straits and India; used for covering furniture.
,, ,,	1.63	1.20	0	5	5	3	0	The sarong is the only article of dress worn in many parts of Malaya; it is worn over the shoulder and round the middle.
,, ,,	0.91	0.67	1	1	0	1	6	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.82	0.60	0	7	0	1	5	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, 西樵	1.96	1.44	2	0	0	1	4	Used for clothing.
,, ,,	9.97	7.33	2	0	0	1	4	,, ,,
,, ,,	9.97	7.33	2	0	0	1	4	,, ,,
,, 廣州城	2.27	1.67	14	0	0	0	1	Each roll 14 *ch'ih*. Used for trimming generally.
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	14	0	0	0	$0\frac{8}{10}$	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.81	1.33	17	6	0	0	$1\frac{4}{10}$	Each roll 44 *ch'ih*. Used for trimming generally.
,, ,,	3.40	2.50	22	0	0	0	$0\frac{5}{10}$	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.22	1.63	30	8	0	0	$0\frac{4}{10}$	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.37	0.27	22	0	0	0	$0\frac{2}{10}$	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.23	0.16	8	8	0	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.37	0.27	4	4	0	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$	Used for trimming generally.
,, ,,	0.10	0.07	4	4	0	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.54	0.40	4	4	0	0	$0\frac{4}{10}$	,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.11	0.08	4	4	0	0	$0\frac{3}{10}$	,, ,, ,,

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
318	1 roll Cotton and Silk Braid.....	絲棉扁帶	Kwangtung, Canton
319	1 „ „ „ „	„ „	„ „
320	3 Cotton and Silk Foot Bandages	„ 女裹脚帶	„ Hsich'iao
321	2 „ „ „ „	„ „	„ „
322	3 „ „ Belts.....	„ 腰帶	„ „
323	3 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
324	2 „ „ „	„ „	„ „
325	Sarong	半絲棉織金捫	„ Canton
326	„	„ „	„ „
327	„	„ „	„ „
328	„	„ „	„ „
329	„	„ „	„ „
330	„	„ „	„ „
331	„	„ „	„ „
332	„	„ „	„ „
333	„	„ „	„ „
334	„	„ „	„ „
335	„	„ „	„ „
336	„	„ „	„ „
337	„	„ „	„ „
338	6 rolls Cotton and Silk Braid interwoven with Imitation Gold Thread.	絲棉織金扁帶	„ „
339	Cotton, Raw.....	棉花	India, Bombay .....
340	„ „	„	„ Bengal .....

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang.	Length. Ch'ih.	Length. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih.	Width. Ts'un.	Remarks.
廣東 廣州城	0.33	0.24	4	4	0	0	0 3/10	Used for trimming generally.
,, ,,	0.16	0.11	4	4	0	0	0 3/10	,, ,, ,,
,, 西樵	0.42	0.31	0	2	5	0	1 9/10	Used for binding the feet of Chinese girls.
,, ,,	0.30	0.22	0	2	8	0	1 2/10	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.76	0.56	0	5	0	0	0 5/10	
,, ,,	0.45	0.33	0	5	0	0	0 6/10	
,, ,,	0.34	0.25	0	4	0	0	0 5/10	
,, 廣州城	1.54	1.13	0	4	5	1	9	Cotton and silk mixture interwoven with imitation gold thread. For use, see No. 301.
,, ,,	2.49	1.83	0	8	2	1	4	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.72	2.00	0	8	0	1	3	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.81	1.33	0	7	5	1	3	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.27	1.67	0	5	5	3	2	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.59	0.43	0	4	5	1	9	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.62	1.93	0	6	0	2	8	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	7.25	5.33	0	6	0	2	8	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	4.08	3.00	0	7	7	1	4	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.04	1.50	1	1	0	1	6	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.04	1.50	1	1	0	1	6	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	1.18	0.87	1	1	0	1	6	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	2.04	1.50	0	1	1	1	6	,, ,, ,, ,,
,, ,,	0.50	0.36	14	4	0	0	0 3/10	Used for trimming generally.
印度國 嗹咪	0.65	0.48	...			...		
,, 嗹咖喇	0.64	0.47	...			...		

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
341	Cotton Yarn, 1st Quality	棉紗	India, Bombay .....
342	„ „ 2nd „	„	„ Bengal .....
343	„ „ 1st „	„	Great Britain.....
344	„ „ 2nd „	„	„ „ .....
345	„ „	„	Kwangtung, Hsintsao
346	„ Thread.....	棉線	„ Canton .....
347	„ Net Bags.....	„ 絡	„ Hsich'iao....
348	„ Papoose Bag	棉背帶	„ Canton .....
349	„ Palampore or Wadded Quilt...	棉被胎	„ „ .....
350	„ Bed Quilt	棉床氈	„ Swatow .....
351	Grasscloth, Unbleached.....	原色夏布	„ Shihch'iao..
352	„ „	„ „	„ Kuching ...
353	„ „	„ „	„ Chiangts'un
354	„ „	„ „	„ Kuchên .....
355	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....
356	„ „	„ „	„ Swatow.....
357	„ „	„ „	„ Kiungchow
358	„ „	„ „	„ Kuchên.....
359	„ „	„ „	„ Shat'ang ...
360	„ Bleached.....	漂白 „	„ Swatow.....
361	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....
362	„ „	„ „	„ „ .....

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $	Hk. Tls.	Length. Chang. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Width. Ch'ih. Ts'un.	Remarks.
印度國 嗹咪	1.87	1.39	...	...	
„ 嗹咖喇	1.82	1.34	...	...	
英國	2.17	1.59	...	...	
„	2.07	1.52	...	...	
廣東 新造	0.91	0.67	...	...	
„ 廣州城	1.20	0.88	...	...	
„ 西樵	1.81	1.33	...	...	Used for carrying clothes, etc.
„ 廣州城	0.18	0.13	...	...	Used by women of the poorer class in southern China for carrying infants on the back.
„ „	2.22	1.63	...	...	Used as a bed cover.
„ 汕頭	0.62	0.45	...	...	Also used by travellers for wrapping up their bedding.
„ 市橋	2.27	1.67	17 5 0	1 0	Used principally for mosquito netting by the poorer class; also in making strainers for beancurd; also, to a limited extent, for silkworms to spin their cocoons on.
„ 古井	1.09	0.80	7 8 0	1 5	Used for mosquito curtains.
„ 江村	0.72	0.53	5 2 0	0 7	Used for mourning apparel.
„ 古鎮	3.63	2.67	10 0 0	1 $0\frac{5}{10}$	Used for summer clothing.
„ „	5.44	4.00	9 7 0	1 $0\frac{6}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 汕頭	4.80	3.53	9 3 0	1 1	„ „ „
„ 琼州城	2.72	2.00	10 6 0	1 $0\frac{9}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 古鎮	6.16	4.53	9 7 0	1 $1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 沙塘	11.33	8.33	10 2 0	1 1	„ „ „
„ 汕頭	2.99	2.20	9 8 0	1 1	Used principally for mosquito curtains, also for summer clothing.
„ „	1.63	1.20	2 4 0	1 1	„ „ „ „
„ „	2.27	1.67	6 8 0	1 1	„ „ „ „

No.	ARTICLE.		PLACE OF PRODUCTION—
	Name in English.	Name in Chinese.	Name in English.
363	Grasscloth, Bleached	漂白夏布	Kwangtung, Kuchên
364	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, Shat'ang
365	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
366	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
367	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,
368	,, Dyed.....	色夏布	,, Swatow...
369	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Kuchên..
370	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,, ..
371	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Shat'ang
372	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
373	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
374	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Ch'aolien
375	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
376	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Kuchên...
377	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Swatow...
378	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Shat'ang
379	,, ,, ...	,,	,, ,,
380	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Ch'aolien
381	,, ,, ...	,,	,, Shat'ang
382	2 pairs Grasscloth Handkerchiefs, Silk Embroidered.	絲繡夏布手巾	,, Canton...
383	2 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ...
384	2 ,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ...
385	2 pairs Grasscloth Handkerchiefs, Hemp Embroidered.	蔴繡夏布手巾	,, ,, ...

Province and Town. Name in Chinese.	Value. Amer. Gold $.	Value. *Hk. Tls.*	Length. *Chang.* *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	Width. *Ch'ih.* *Ts'un.*	REMARKS.
廣東 古鎮	6.35	4.67	9 8 0	1 2	Used for summer clothing.
„ 沙塘	8.16	6.00	10 1 0	1 2	„ „ „
„ „	12.69	9.33	10 4 0	1 2	„ „ „
„ „	14.55	10.70	10 2 0	1 2	„ „ „
„ „	22.21	16.33	10 1 0	1 2	„ „ „
„ 汕頭	2.27	1.67	8 9 0	1 5	Used for summer clothing.
„ 古鎮	5.71	4.20	10 0 0	1 $0\frac{9}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	8.16	6.00	10 0 0	1 1	„ „ „
„ 沙塘	8.61	6.33	10 3 0	1 $1\frac{3}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	10.88	8.00	10 1 0	1 $1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	11.33	8.33	10 3 0	1 $1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 潮連	2.99	2.20	4 7 0	1 $0\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	3.17	2.33	4 6 0	1 1	Used for summer clothing for children.
„ 古鎮	14.05	10.33	10 0 0	1 1	Used for summer clothing.
„ 汕頭	7.25	5.33	7 6 0	1 $0\frac{6}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 沙塘	7.25	5.33	8 1 0	1 $0\frac{8}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	4.08	3.00	7 3 0	1 $0\frac{8}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 潮連	3.09	2.27	5 5 0	1 $1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 沙塘	8.61	6.33	10 0 0	1 $1\frac{5}{10}$	„ „ „
„ 廣州城	3.17	2.33	0 1 5	1 4	Made for export to foreign countries; not used by the Chinese.
„ „	2.27	1.67	0 1 5	1 4	„ „ „
„ „	1.80	1.33	0 1 4	1 $3\frac{9}{10}$	„ „ „
„ „	2.72	2.00	1 0 5	1 4	„ „ „

APPENDIX.

Memorandum on the Importation of Cotton Yarn into the Province of Kwangtung.

Among the forms in which cotton is imported into China, that of yarn demands some attention. It is imported for the purpose of being woven into cloth by Chinese looms, and the first query that suggests itself would seem to be, why should foreign yarn be imported instead of cloth, when the latter can be had for so little, and when, with all the abundance and cheapness of labour in China, weaving by hand, the only mode as yet practised to any appreciable extent in the country, must be a more expensive process than weaving by machinery? To answer this a comparison must be drawn between the native cloth, which the Chinese weave from their own material, and the cloth which they so largely import from abroad. The former excels in point of durability, while the latter possesses the advantage of cheapness and finish; in other words, the one is expensive and good, and the other cheap and inferior, while better looking. Bearing this difference in mind it becomes easy enough to understand that the Chinese should wish to have a fabric which partakes of the good qualities of their own and the foreign cloth combined. As a matter of fact, neither foreign nor native cotton yarn is woven by itself to any great extent in this province, the former being used as warp and the latter as weft, the outcome being a fabric which is more durable than foreign-made cloth and of better texture than that made entirely from native material, though it may not possess the very fine appearance of the one nor yet the great durability of the other, while as regards cost it holds a position between the two. A further advantage—and the weight given to this consideration is characteristic of Chinese economy—is that after being worn out in the shape of clothes it can still be utilised by being cut up to make the layers of which the thick soles of Chinese cheap shoes

are partly constituted, a use to which the flimsy foreign stuff that makes up the greater portion of the cotton goods imported into China is not capable of being put. As regards the wearing properties of the half-native half-foreign cloth, it is said that it will wear twice as long as the pure foreign material; the difference between the two is, in fact, quite similar to that which used to cause discussion in days gone by when the primitive spinning-wheel was giving way before modern machinery. But in all countries what finds favour with the masses is that which looks well and is cheap, though it may not prove half as good in the end as something else which presents a plain appearance and costs more to begin with. This is the reason why cheap cotton goods, both yarn and cloth, enjoy such a good market in China; for it must be remembered that cotton clothing is chiefly worn by the poorer classes of Chinese, the rich generally wearing silk or grasscloth, at least in so far as outer garments are concerned. A suit of purely native cotton costs more than very many of the poorer Chinese can well afford to pay at one time, while the two, or it may be three, suits of foreign stuff which it takes to last as long as the other are a more convenient investment, as only requiring the payment of small sums, though at frequent intervals. It is here that the foreign and native mixture steps in and offers itself as an alternative, and those who are not very poor generally adopt the middle course.

On reference to the Trade Returns from the ports of Swatow, Canton, Kiungchow, and Pakhoi, it will be found that over 153,000 piculs of cotton yarn and thread were imported in foreign vessels into the province of Kwangtung during the year 1883. This was, however, almost entirely yarn, as thread is imported only in very small quantities. It is said that one picul of yarn will make when woven about 75 suits of unlined summer clothes; 153,000 multiplied by 75 gives 11,475,000, which may therefore be taken as the number of people which might have been provided with a suit of clothes each from last year's importation of yarn. As has already been stated, however, neither foreign nor native yarn is, as a rule, woven by itself; so the above number may be doubled, and such being done, we find that last year's importation represents about 23,000,000 suits of clothes. A liberal allowance to a Chinese would be three suits of clothes a year, so if we divide by this number we find that the quantity of cotton yarn imported last year into Kwangtung would, with the native mixture, have clothed about

7,000,000 of the inhabitants of the province. The population of Kwangtung has been variously given at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000. Thus one-half or one-third of the people of this province would have been clothed by cloth made half from foreign yarn, and as there would have been enough to clothe a great part of the remainder in the cotton piece goods imported, it becomes manifest that foreign cotton goods find a very fair share of patronage in South China. It must, however, be understood that these statements are advanced for the purpose of exhibiting in a readily understood form the capabilities of the cotton goods importation, and not as representing what actually occurred. In the first place, a good deal of the material imported would be taken to other provinces inland for sale; and, in the second place, what would be retained in the province would be used to some extent for other purposes than clothing. Hence the figures must be accepted with some reservation, but at the same time they may be regarded as a fair approach to facts, and principally for this reason. The importation figures are taken from the Customs Returns of Trade. These, however, only deal with the trade in foreign vessels, and take no notice, as a rule, of the trade in native junks, which, with rare exceptions, report to the native department of the Customs. In Kwangtung the quantity of foreign goods imported by these junks is very considerable, but as the native department does not compile statistics of trade, it is not possible to say how much it may amount to. Again, it must be borne in mind that in Kwangtung the weather is hot for eight months of the year, and that the ordinary suit of clothes worn among the lower classes consists simply of a jacket and trousers. In the north of China, where the cold season lasts nearly eight months, more clothes have to be worn, and these must be lined as well as wadded, to keep out the cold, thus requiring much more cloth. Consequently, the foregoing calculations must be regarded as only of local significance. When the population of all China, with its varying requirements as to clothing, is considered in conjunction with the total importation of cotton goods into the country, the demand for these will not seem so proportionately great.

The cotton yarn imported from abroad into Kwangtung comes partly from Great Britain and partly from India. The British article is the better of the two, but that from India is cheaper, though inferior in finish, and is consequently better suited to the requirements of an economical people such as the Chinese.

The following figures show the quantity of cotton yarn and thread imported into the province of Kwangtung through its Treaty Ports in foreign vessels each year from 1874 to 1883, both inclusive :—

1874	*Piculs* 48,110	1879	*Piculs* 97,072
1875	„ 68,222	1880	„ 93,956
1876	„ 81,684	1881	„ 116,698
1877	„ 76,582	1882	„ 132,256
1878	„ 74,914	1883	„ 153,535

During the first two years of the series the only ports open to foreign trade in Kwangtung were Canton and Swatow. In 1876 Kiungchow was added, and in 1877 Pakhoi. These latter import considerably. On looking at the above figures it is seen that the importation of cotton yarn into the province has increased greatly from what it was 10 years ago, and it would seem that the increase has been somewhat detrimental to the market for piece goods.

The following figures are introduced as a kind of contrast to those just given; they show that since 1874 cotton piece goods have not gained very much ground in the province. They give the quantities of cotton piece goods of all kinds imported at the Treaty Ports of Kwangtung in foreign vessels from 1874 to 1883, both inclusive :—

1874	*Pieces* 649,437	1879	*Pieces* 726,769
1875	„ 624,128	1880	„ 813,008
1876	„ 690,744	1881	„ 818,254
1877	„ 680,449	1882	„ 790,251
1878	„ 583,438	1883	„ 775,400

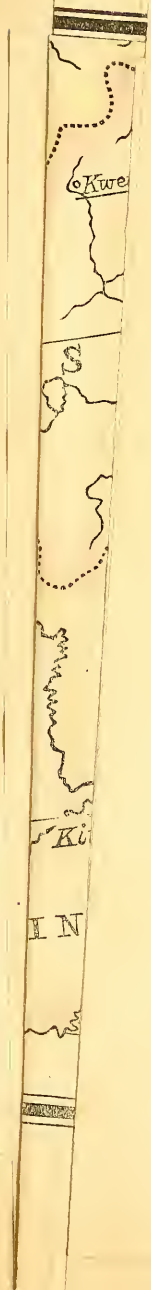
Taking 35 yards as the average length of a piece of cotton cloth, and 7 yards as equal to one suit of clothes, it will appear that the 775,400 pieces of cotton cloth imported into Kwangtung in 1883 would have represented, roughly speaking, about 4,000,000 suits of clothes, a much less quantity than might have been made from the yarn imported.

It would scarcely be right to assign so much importance to the increase in yarn as to assert that it has been wholly responsible for the almost stationary condition of the piece goods importation. Still, in view of the figures given above, it is safe to consider that it has been responsible to a certain extent, though it is quite possible that other causes have contributed their share also.

Whether the increase in the importation of yarn will continue or not, depends very much on circumstances. If the Chinese take to foreign machinery, they ought to be able to manufacture good enough yarn from the cotton they grow themselves, and yarn, too, that ought to be cheaper than that which has to bear all the expense of a long voyage. The British article would, however, still possess an advantage that cannot be taken away from it. It is spun from a raw material which is longer in the staple than that produced in China, and being consequently stronger will always be sure of meeting with a certain amount of patronage.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

CANTON, *4th November* 1884.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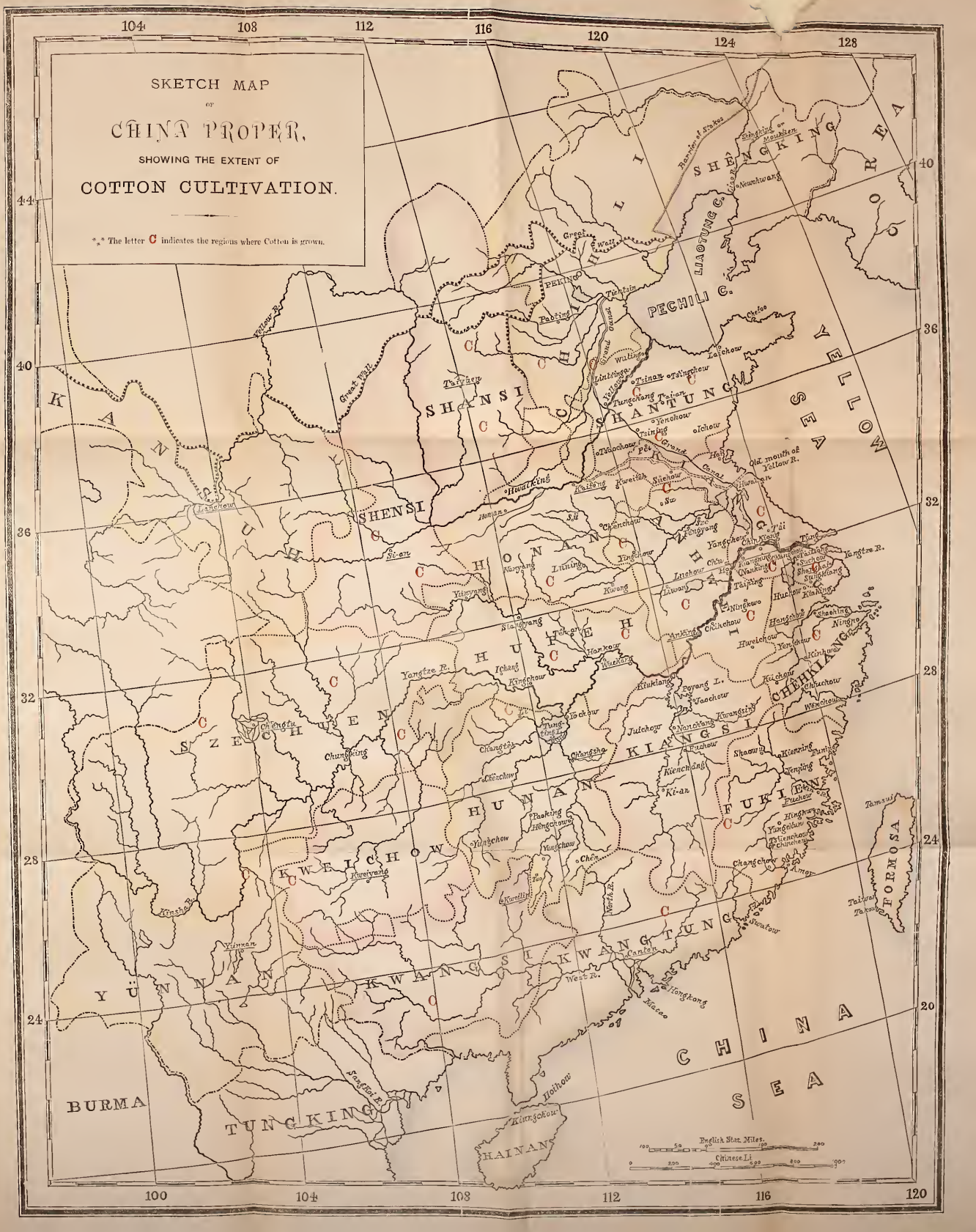
SKETCH MAP
OF
CHINA PROPER,
SHOWING THE EXTENT OF
COTTON CULTIVATION.
*** The letter C indicates the regions where Cotton is grown.
104
108
112
116
120
124
128
44
40
36
32
28
24
20
SHÊNGKING
LIAOTUNG C.
PECHILI C.
SHANTUNG
SHANSI
SHENSI
KANSUH
HONAN
HUPEH
SZECHUEN
KWEICHOW
YUNNAN
KWANGSI
KWANGTUNG
KIANGSU
CHEHIANG
FUKIEN
CHINA SEA
FORMOSA
HAINAN
BURMA
TUNGKING
Yellow R.
Great Wall
Peking
Tientsin
Grand Canal
Yangtze R.
Hankow
Nankin
Shanghai
Canton
West R.
Hongkong
Kiaou
Pakhoi
Haikow
Kiungchow
Formosa
Taiwan
Tamsui
Amoy
Foochow
Ningpo
Chinkiang
Soochow
Hangchow
Kiukiang
Wuchang
Changsha
Yochow
Ichang
Chungking
Chengtu
Sian
Kaifong
Hwaiking
Yenchow
Tsinan
Tsingchow
Laichow
Chefoo
Weihsien
Lintsing
Tungkang
Taian
Tsaochow
Kiaochow
Grand Canal
Old mouth of Yellow R.
Kaifong
Kweiteh
Suchow
Suiyang
Yungchow
Chinkiang
Yangtze R.
Taiping
Wanking
Shaohing
Kiahing
Ningpo
Chuchow
Yenchow
Kuchow
Wenchow
Poyang L.
Kiukiang
Kwangsin
Kienchang
Ki-an
Shaowu
Kienning
Yenping
Foochow
Hinghwa
Yungchow
Tsienchow
Chinchew
Changchow
Amoy
Swatow
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Kweiyang
Yunnan
Kinsha R.
Yungchow
Paoking
Hengchow
Changsha
Changteh
Chenchow
Kweilin
North R.
West R.
Pakhoi
Haikow
Kiungchow
Hainan
Tongking G.
Shanghai or Moukden
Barrier of Stakes
Great Canal
Tsining
Yenchow
Tsaochow
Kaifong
Kweiteh
Suchow
Suiyang
Yungchow
Chinkiang
Yangtze R.
Taiping
Wanking
Shaohing
Kiahing
Ningpo
Chuchow
Yenchow
Kuchow
Wenchow
Poyang L.
Kiukiang
Kwangsin
Kienchang
Ki-an
Shaowu
Kienning
Yenping
Foochow
Hinghwa
Yungchow
Tsienchow
Chinchew
Changchow
Amoy
Swatow
Canton
Hongkong
Macao
Kweiyang
Yunnan
Kinsha R.
Yungchow
Paoking
Hengchow
Changsha
Changteh
Chenchow
Kweilin
North R.
West R.
Pakhoi
Haikow
Kiungchow
Hainan
Tongking G.
English Stat. Miles.
Chinese Li
0
50
100
200
400
600
800
1000
100
104
108
112
116
120

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